

A PORTRAIT OF POPULATION ORISSA

Edited by : S. K. SWAIN
Deputy Director of Census
Operations, Orissa



CENSUS OF INDIA 1981 SERIES 16

FOREWORD

The Indian Census is now more than hundred years of age. Synchronous decennial Censuses have been taken in an unbroken sequence since 1871.

Each Census has been yielding vast quantities of data concerning the various facets of the life of the people. It is only natural that over the decades the sweep as well as the depth of the information yielded by the Census have gone on increasing. Of course, no exercise of this type and magnitude, can yield all that one may desire to know in all areas of enquiry. Within this limitation, however, the data thrown up by the Census constitute, verily, a mine of information which enter into plans and programmes, debates and writings, effecting almost all walks of the life of the common Indian.

And yet, for the common reader, this information and the large number of publications carrying it, remains, by and large, a distant, uninteresting, even intimidating, corpus.

At the time of the 1971 Census was, therefore, conceived the idea of bringing the essential Census information together in handy and readable volumes with such lay and average readers and students in view. This 1981 Census series of State/UT-wise "A Portrait of Population" follows up the similar 1971 Census series.

It will be realized that it is not easy to convert dry facts and statistics into flowing narration. Very few indeed can be gifted with the talent of a Jawaharlal Nehru or a C. Rajagopalachari or a Hendrik W Van Loon or a Minoo Masani for writing about history or mythology or economics in an absorbing, story-telling style. It has

(iv)

also to be appreciated that my colleagues have undertaken this work in the midst of a very mundane and busy office routine.

I thank them and all those who have collaborated with them in this project and hope that these volumes will serve their intended purpose. The credit for getting the 1981 Census conducted and for getting all the data garnered and put through the initial processing in the first instance goes, of course, to my illustrious predecessor, Shri P. Padmanabha and the very able band of Directors of Census Operations for that Census.

NEW DELHI
July 4, 1988

VIJAY S VERMA
Registrar General, India

PREFACE

One of the novel features of the Census publications is the attempt to bring out the present volume to cater to the growing need for the basic data collected during 1981 Census. Indian Census is a mine of information. But the general readers including students hardly derive any benefit from the forbiddingly voluminous census reports and tables. It is with a view to catering for this group of readers that this little volume 'A Portrait of Population' has been prepared. It has been written in a simple and non-technical language.

It was late Shri A. Chandra Sekhar, former Registrar General and Census Commissioner of 1971 Census who first gave an idea of bringing out 'A Portrait of Population' for each State/UT at the time of 1971 Census. Encouraged by the response of general readers to that publication it has been desired by Shri V. S. Verma, Registrar General, India to revive this publication at the 1981 Census also.

The Director of Census Operations, Shri A. R. Nanda, I.A.S., under whose guidance the entire operations were carried out deserves all credit for the success of the operations. But he had to leave the Organisation for taking up important assignment before the volume in question could be made ready for the press. I must record my deepest sense of gratitude to Shri P. Padmanabha, ex-Registrar General, India and Shri V. S. Verma, Registrar General, India for their valuable guidance and sincere help to us at every stage to bring out this publication in time. I also thank the officers and staff of the Data Processing Division, Census Division and Printing Division of the Office of the Registrar General, India associated with this task. The processing

of the data was undertaken by the Data Processing Division of the Registrar General's Office under the able guidance of S/Shri A. Sen Gupta, Joint Director (Data Processing), K. R. Unni, Joint Director (Programming) with the help of their staff.

I thank Shri N. Rama Rao, Assistant Registrar General (C&T) and his colleagues S/Shri R. P. Tomar and V. P. Rustagi, Deputy Directors and Babu Lal, Assistant Director who have taken great pains to go through the draft and suggested various changes in the write-up.

I am also grateful to my office colleagues who have laboured hard to bring out this publication particularly Shri N. Mohanty, Investigator who has done his best to prepare the write-up. The tables and statements were prepared by Shri D. Sethi, S. A. and other colleagues under the guidance of Shri C. R. Mohanty, Assistant Director of Census Operations. The charts, diagrams, maps etc. were prepared by the staff of map section. The brunt of typing the manuscripts and the tables fell on the shoulders of Shri M. N. Naik, Senior Steno. The proof reading work was done by Shri B. K. Sahu, P. I. and Shri D. N. Mishra, P. R. under the supervision of Shri M. A. Khalique, Investigator. I express my deep sense of gratitude to all of them and to many others in my office who gave me unstinted co-operation in this venture.

S. K. SWAIN

BHUBANESWAR

Deputy Director, Census

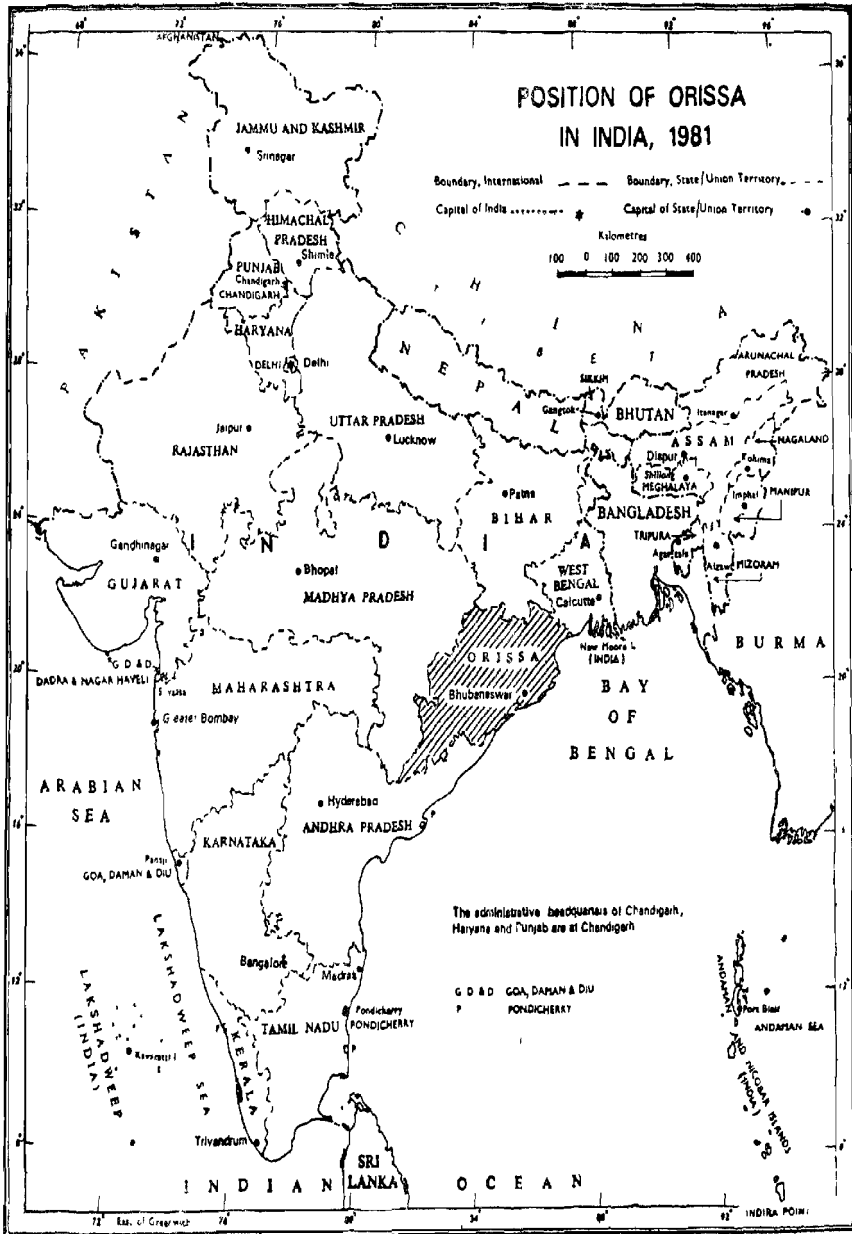
CONTENTS

	PAGE
Foreword	iii
Preface	v
Map showing Position of Orissa in India	ix
Map Showing Administrative Divisions of Orissa	X
CHAPTER	
1. Introduction	1
History of Indian Census—How Census is conducted?	
2. How many are we? How are we distributed and by how much are our members growing?	6
Estimated World Population and Area and Population of selected countries—Distribution of population in the district—Average population size of district and density per sq. km.—Population per sq. km.—How are we housed?—Growth rate	
3. Village dwellers and Town dwellers	23
What is an urban area?—Comparison with other States—Definition of Village—Rural habitations by size class of villages—Average population size of a village—Differential in the degree of urbanisation in district—Size class of Towns—Progress of Class I towns in our State—Urban Agglomeration—Functional classification of towns—Standard Urban Area	
4. Are the number of Men and Women balanced?	48
What is sex ratio?—Sex ratio in India and State—Sex ratio among the districts—Sex ratio in Rural and Urban areas—Sex ratio in different age-groups—Age structure—Age composition and dependency ratio—Age composition in district and Orissa along with percentage value of population—Age distribution and marital status	
5. How many of us can read and write?	67
Rank in literacy—Percentage growth of literacy during 1961-71 and 1971-81—Literacy among male and female population in our State—Literacy in Rural and Urban areas of Orissa—Literacy in Rural area—Literacy in Urban area—Growth of literacy in districts—Literacy in Towns of Orissa—Growth of literacy in important urban units—Literacy among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes—School attendance and College attendance	
6. Languages spoken	90
Broad classification of India's languages—Speakers of languages under our Constitution—Languages spoken in cities	

	PAGE
7. Religion we follow	104
Religious composition of India's population—Religious composition of Orissa—A comparative study of the religions in districts—Hinduism—Christianity—Islam—Sikhism—Buddhism—Jainism—Distribution of religions in the rural and urban areas	
8. Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	118
Who are the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes?—Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population in Orissa—Distribution of Scheduled Castes in districts—Growth rate of Scheduled Castes population (1971-1981)—Distribution of Scheduled Tribe population and growth rate in districts—Sex ratio of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes—Rural-Urban distribution—Literacy rate among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	
9. How many of us work?	133
Who is a worker?—Definition of worker in 1961, 1971 and 1981 and its composition—Categories of workers—Distribution of workers in industrial categories—Marginal workers and their categories—Non-workers: Non-workers—Their activities—Proportion of main workers, marginal workers and non-workers to total population of the State—Male and Female workers—Proportion of main workers, marginal workers and non-workers in the districts of Orissa—Percentage of workers in each industrial category to total main workers in State/districts—Category I—Cultivator—Category II—Agricultural Labourer—Category III—Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied Activities—Category IV—Mining and Quarrying—Category V(a)—In Household Industry, Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs—Category V(b)—Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs other than Household Industry—Category VI—Construction—Category VII—Trade and Commerce—Category VIII—Transport, Storage and Communications—Category IX—Other Services—Scheduled Caste/Tribe workers—Scheduled Tribe workers and their proportion in different categories—Scheduled Caste workers and their proportion in different categories	
10. Fertility levels and trends	154
Age specific fertility rate—Age specific marital fertility rate—Total fertility rate—Number of children (ever born) and ever married women by parity—Fertility differential by religion	
11. Movement of people	171
What is meant by migration—Internal and international migration—Migrants by place of birth—Impact of migration on growth rate of population—Migration by place of last residence—Rural-Urban components of migration—Impact of migration on urbanisation	
12. Conclusion	187

7. Religion we follow	PAGE 104
Religious composition of India's population—Religious composition of Orissa—A comparative study of the religions in districts—Hinduism—Christianity—Islam—Sikhism—Buddhism—Jainism—Distribution of religions in the rural and urban areas	
8. Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	118
Who are the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes?—Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population in Orissa—Distribution of Scheduled Castes in districts—Growth rate of Scheduled Castes population (1971-1981)—Distribution of Scheduled Tribe population and growth rate in districts—Sex ratio of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes—Rural-Urban distribution—Literacy rate among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	
9. How many of us work?	133
Who is a worker?—Definition of worker in 1961, 1971 and 1981 and its composition—Categories of workers—Distribution of workers in industrial categories—Marginal workers and their categories—Non-workers: Non-workers—Their activities—Proportion of main workers, marginal workers and non-workers to total population of the State—Male and Female workers—Proportion of main workers, marginal workers and non-workers in the districts of Orissa—Percentage of workers in each industrial category to total main workers in State/districts—Category I—Cultivator—Category II—Agricultural Labourer—Category III—Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied Activities—Category IV—Mining and Quarrying—Category V(a)—In Household Industry, Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs—Category V(b)—Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs other than Household Industry—Category VI—Construction—Category VII—Trade and Commerce—Category VIII—Transport, Storage and Communications—Category IX—Other Services—Scheduled Caste/Tribe workers—Scheduled Tribe workers and their proportion in different categories—Scheduled Caste workers and their proportion in different categories	
10. Fertility-levels and trends	154
Age specific fertility rate—Age specific marital fertility rate—Total fertility rate—Number of children (ever born) and ever married women by parity—Fertility differential by religion	
11. Movement of people	171
What is meant by migration—Internal and international migration—Migrants by place of birth—Impact of migration on growth rate of population—Migration by place of last residence—Rural-Urban components of migration—Impact of migration on urbanisation	
12. Conclusion	187

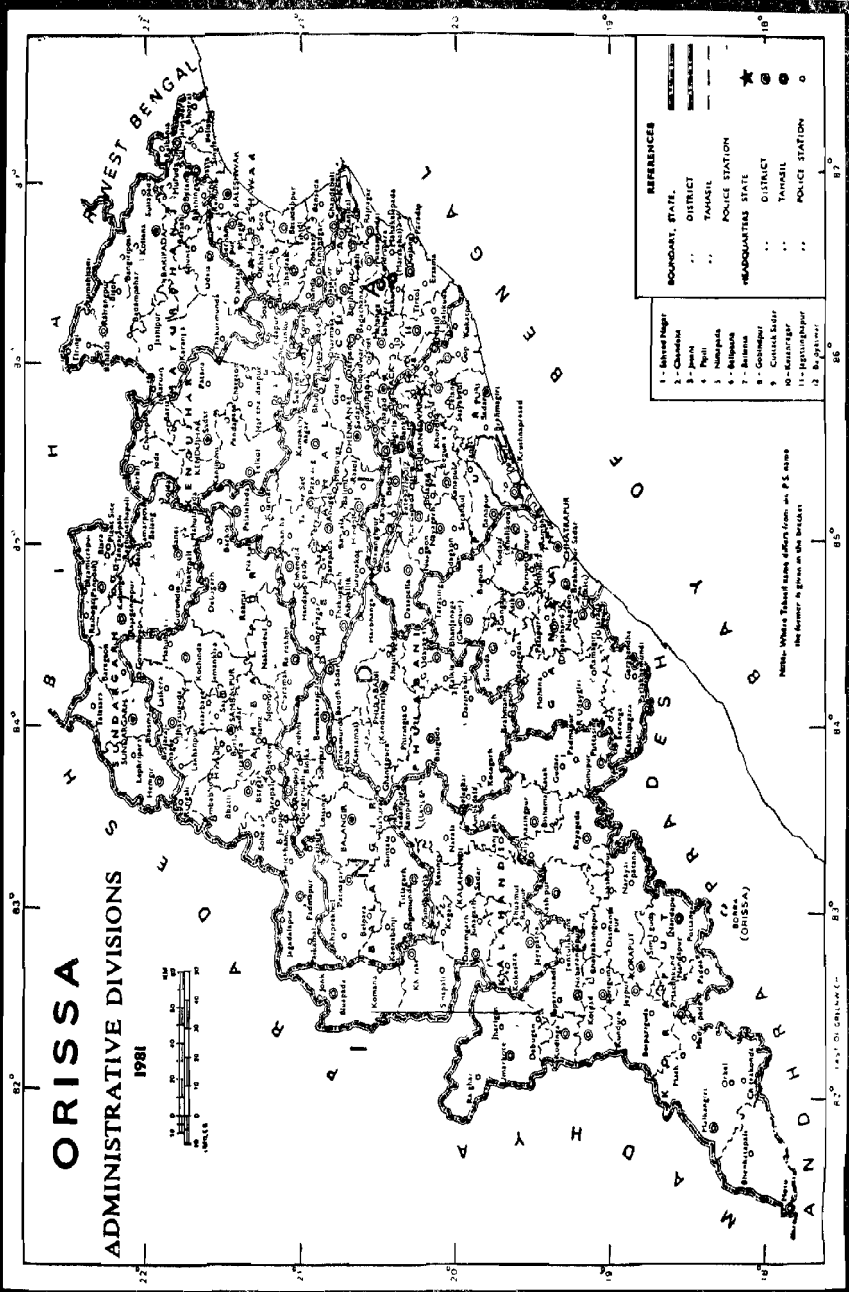
POSITION OF ORISSA IN INDIA, 1981



ORISSA

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS

1981



REFERENCES	
1 - District	2 - District
3 - District	4 - District
5 - District	6 - District
7 - District	8 - District
9 - District	10 - District
11 - District	12 - District
13 - District	14 - District
15 - District	16 - District
17 - District	18 - District
19 - District	20 - District
21 - District	22 - District
23 - District	24 - District
25 - District	26 - District
27 - District	28 - District
29 - District	30 - District
31 - District	32 - District
33 - District	34 - District
35 - District	36 - District
37 - District	38 - District
39 - District	40 - District
41 - District	42 - District
43 - District	44 - District
45 - District	46 - District
47 - District	48 - District
49 - District	50 - District
51 - District	52 - District
53 - District	54 - District
55 - District	56 - District
57 - District	58 - District
59 - District	60 - District
61 - District	62 - District
63 - District	64 - District
65 - District	66 - District
67 - District	68 - District
69 - District	70 - District
71 - District	72 - District
73 - District	74 - District
75 - District	76 - District
77 - District	78 - District
79 - District	80 - District
81 - District	82 - District
83 - District	84 - District
85 - District	86 - District
87 - District	88 - District
89 - District	90 - District
91 - District	92 - District
93 - District	94 - District
95 - District	96 - District
97 - District	98 - District
99 - District	100 - District

Note: Where Titled State differs from an P.S. name the former is given in the bracket.

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

India is our mother-land. Orissa is a part of it. It is located in the East-coast of India, between $17^{\circ} 48'$ and $22^{\circ} 34'$ North latitudes and $81^{\circ} 24'$ and $87^{\circ} 29'$ East longitudes. Its north is bounded by Bihar, west by Madhya Pradesh, south by Andhra Pradesh, north-east by West Bengal and south-east by Bay of Bengal. We, 263.7 lakh children, are living in this part of our mother-land.

The shape and size of present Orissa has remained unchanged since 1951 Census, after merger of 24 princely States in the year 1948 and 1949. Prior to 1948, its size was not like this. There were only six districts viz., Sambalpur, Baleshwar, Cuttack, Koraput, Ganjam and Puri and some feudatory States in Orissa. At present the State is comprised of 13 districts, including seven other districts viz., Sundargarh, Kendujhar, Mayurbhanj, Dhenkanal, Phulabani, Balangir and Kalahandi. The State is now covering an area of 155,707 sq. kms. The land, now known as Orissa, was called previously as Kalinga, Utkal and Udra.

As regards population is concerned, there are several factors which are essential to know such as how many are we, what is our social tradition, how many of us are village dwellers and town dwellers, how many are we literates and illiterates, number of languages we use, our way of living, how we maintain our livelihood, from which place we have come from and all other demographic factors. All such information are now available in concerned Census publications. The literary meaning of the word 'Census' is known as 'counting'. It may be counting of population or counting of cattle, birds, wild animals and buildings etc. Here, Census deals with only population and its surroundings. Counting of each individual by attending each household all over the country and collecting certain basic information for each person on age, sex, marital status, religion, mother-tongue, literacy, economic activity, etc. and presenting them for the use of demographers, administrators, planners and other data users are the main objective of Census-taking. In a fixed time, collection of all such information is no doubt an awful task.

To know the utility of Census, one need not go farther. It is all around us and we use its utility in our day-to-day life. For

instance, it will be easy to supply food articles, daily usable things to the people through ration-card, by opening of number of control shops if we know the population figure of a particular geographical area in a particular period of time. Similarly, also for opening of new schools for children, medical centres for health measures, residential houses for village and town dwellers, water and electric supply, post office, banking centres, market places, etc. for the basic needs of day-to-day life of human souls, the population figure of the particular area is necessary. It is very common experience for us to face fire accident in congested 'Bustec' area in each year. If government take up a scheme to build fire-proof houses in a particular area it is the first step to know the number of households residing in thatched houses in that area. Those information will be available from the Census report. Also, there are many important items compiled in the Census schedules which are helpful for administrators, scholars, demographers, planners etc. Besides, these are also indispensable for the people of different sectors such as commercial, industrial, political organisations etc., down to the common man.

History of Indian Census

It is prescribed in the Kautilya's Arthasastra that counting of population is a measure of state policy for the purpose of taxation as was in practice for more than 3000 years. Thus the early Census counts were for taxation or Military purposes. The rulers wanted to know how many men were there who could join their armies or how many could pay the taxes. But present advanced society needs census data for better planning and programming and estimating future trend of human souls.

The first census of India was conducted in 1871 under the British Rule. The enumeration was spread over 5 years from 1867 to 1872, different parts of the country being enumerated in different years. In 1881 the first complete census of the population on uniform basis was conducted throughout the country, providing the most complete and continuous demographic record for comparable population. Since then the Indian Census has never looked back and the Census of India has been taken once in every 10 years regularly. The 1981 Census is the twelfth in series of uninterrupted decennial population Census.

How Census is conducted?

For counting the population each habited place in rural area as well as in urban area of a district is taken into account. Even the cluster of houses inside forests are taken into list for counting population.

A question may arise that for counting of population, how to reach each village or place of habitation without omission. For this, the first thing is necessary to locate every village and town and every human habitation. So it is the pre-census work to prepare the up-to-date list of villages and police station (thana) maps showing each village boundary surveyed or un-surveyed, forest villages, place of cluster houses inside reserve forest. There are villages in the list having no human habitation and known as uninhabited villages.

To count each individual accurately, house-listing operations is essential to know and ascertain the number of persons in each unit of area. Houselisting operations of Orissa state was conducted in April, 1980 before nearly one year of actual enumeration of 1981 Census. Prior to houselisting operations it is the first thing to assess the volume of work, time period required for completion of the work and number of enumerators, supervisors etc., are to be engaged to complete the work in time. Similarly, prior to population counting, assessment regarding workload, engagement of number of enumerators and other supervisory officials were finalised through houselisting operations. Besides, information relating to number of residential and non-residential houses, number of pucca and kutcha houses, type of material used both for walls and roofs and amenities available for each house and household etc., were obtained at the time of Census taking.

In 1981 Census, total 50,806 villages were covered, those were included in 308 police stations in 114 tahasils of thirteen districts of the State. Those villages were taken as rural area. In the State, there were 108 urban units comprising of 27 municipalities, 68 notified area councils and 13 non-statutory census towns.

The number of enumerator blocks into which the state was divided for census-taking was 69,784. The jurisdiction of one enumerator was one or more blocks consisting of about 150 households or 750 population in rural area and 120 households or 600 population for an urban area. There were altogether 45,858 enumerators and 8,914 supervisors including 5 per cent reserve to conduct the 1981 Census. Thorough training was imparted to enumerators and supervisors by groups at more than 1000 centres, for a period of three months at regular interval.

House-numbering and houselisting operations was conducted throughout the state from 7th April to 6th May 1980. The popu-

lation count for 1981 Census took place between 9th February to 28th February 1981 with the sunrise of 1st March 1981 as the reference moment.

Mostly the school teachers were engaged as enumerators and supervisors for population count. Other than school teachers some government officials were also enrolled as enumerators and supervisors. For this national work, Block Development Officers, Tahasildars, Executive Officers, District Statistical Officers, Sub-divisional Officers, Addl. District Magistrates and District Magistrates were also appointed as Census Officers in different capacities. The entire responsibility was shouldered by these officers to make success the training classes and conducting the census operations.

The 1981 population count took place throughout the state of Orissa alongwith the country between 9th to 28th February 1981 with the sunrise of 1st March, 1981 as the reference date. The houseless population were counted in the night of 28th February 1981. The houseless persons are those who do not have fixed place of residence and no regular house to live in. It includes persons like beggars, nomads, vagrants, vagabonds, etc. those take shelter in common places like market, railway platform, temples or foot path etc. after their day's work. Generally beggars, travellers, daily labourers and Rickshaw pullers live in this fashion. At the time of Census taking they were treated as houseless population.

The enumerators paid a re-visit to each household situated in their respective blocks (area of enumerator's jurisdiction) between 1st March to 5th March, 1981 to make up-to-date their records by way of taking into account new births and deaths those had taken place between their last visit to the household and the sunrise of 1st March, 1981 and also the visitors who had not been enumerated elsewhere.

To meet the anxiety of knowing of the Census result immediately after Census-taking there is a relay system in Census Organisation to declare the provisional result very shortly. Through relay system, the result of the population counting was collected by supervisors from Enumerators through the filled in enumerator's abstract in a prescribed proforma along with other records on 5-3-1981. The Supervisor in his turn added the figures of enumerator's abstract under his jurisdiction and prepare a supervisor's abstract for his circle and submitted the same with other records to the Charge Officer on 6th March, 1981. The Charge Officer again in his turn compiled the data in the prescribed form for his charge/charges. The Charge Officer sent the message

of his charge abstract to the District Census Officer and the Directorate of Census Operations by the quickest possible means either through special messenger or through telephone message on 9th March, 1981. The District Census Officer at the district headquarters consolidated the data for the district and cities separately and communicated to the Director of Census Operations and the Registrar General, India, New Delhi on 11th March 1981 telegraphically. The provisional population data of the State and districts were communicated by the Director of Census Operations, Orissa to the Registrar General, India on 11th March, 1981. The all-India Provisional population figures were officially released by the Registrar General, India on 18th March, 1981 and that of Orissa State was released officially on 24th March, 1981 by the Director of Census Operations, Orissa.

The Indian Census Act guaranteed that the information given by the individual in reply to the questions of the enumerator will be confidential and cannot be used against any person in any court of law. Moreover the Census Act granted the Census officials some extraordinary power to enforce co-operation from public, local bodies and Government and non-government organisations. This law also emphasizes that all citizens are bound to answer truthfully to the questions and prescribes penalties for violation of the provisions. It is the matter of satisfaction that at no point of this vast operation in 1981 was there any occasion for invoking of the provisions of the law. The success of 1981 Census is a tribute to the willing co-operation of the citizens on the one hand and selfless, wilful honorary workers on the other.

CHAPTER 2

HOW MANY ARE WE? HOW ARE WE DISTRIBUTED?

and BY HOW MUCH ARE OUR MEMBERS GROWING?

From Chapter 1, we gained an idea of census-taking in the country. According to our last population count in 1981, we 26 million are residing in this State whereas in the country we are 685 million in number which is more than 25 times of the former.

Let us see how much surface area are there for each of the States and Union Territories as well as of our country. The area of a place is generally unchanged. Population and area have important bearing with social structure and its changes. In early ages there were vast pasture grounds for cattle grazing. As population is growing day by day, space requirement for human habitation is simultaneously increasing. As a result of which, those pasture grounds turned to homestead lands. Table 2.1 presents the distribution of surface areas in sq. km. among States/Union Territories of our country with their ranks in 1981.

Table 2.1

Area in sq. kms of States and Union Territories, 1981

Rank in 1981	Country/State/Union Territories	Area in Km ²
1	2	3
	INDIA*	3,287,263.0
1.	Madhya Pradesh	443,446.0
2.	Rajasthan	342,239.0
3.	Maharashtra	307,690.0
4.	Uttar Pradesh	294,411.0
5.	Andhra Pradesh	273,068.0
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	222,236.0
7.	Gujarat	196,024.0

*Including the Area of Assam.

Table 1 2—Concl'd.

1	2	3
8.	Karnataka	191,791 0
9.	Bihar	173,877.0
10	Orissa	155,707 0
11.	Tamil Nadu	130,058 0
12.	West Bengal	88,752 0
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	83,743.0
14.	Assam	78,438.0
15.	Himachal Pradesh	55,673.0
16.	Punjab	50,362 0
17.	Haryana	44,212 0
18.	Kerala	38,863 0
19.	Meghalaya	22,429.0
20.	Manipur	22,327.0
21.	Mizoram	21,081 0
22.	Nagaland	16,579 0
23.	Tripura	10,486 0
24.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	8,249 0
25.	Sikkim	7,096 0
26.	Goa, Daman & Diu	3,814 0
27.	Delhi	1,483 0
28.	Pondicherry	492 0
29.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	491 0
30.	Chandigarh	114.0
31.	Lakshadweep	32 0

Table 2.1 reveals that Orissa ranks 10th having an area of 155,707.0 sq kms. among all States and Union Territories of the country. The neighbouring State, Madhya Pradesh, takes the first position in ranking of areas whereas, Andhra Pradesh stands 5th, Bihar 9th and West Bengal in 12th position.

In 1981 Census, 26,370,271 persons were enumerated in Orissa. You might be anxious to know the population of other States and Union Territories in India. To meet this anxiety, Table 2.2 depicts the distribution of population among the States and Union Territories of our country in order of size of their population. According to 1981 Census, Orissa maintains the same eleventh position as was in 1971 Census. Except Rajasthan, Jammu and Kashmir and Gujarat all other States are maintaining the same

rank in 1981 population list as they were in 1971. In 1971, the position of Gujarat was 9th in population ranking and Rajasthan was in 10th position, whereas in 1981, the ranking position of these two States has interchanged as 10th and 9th and Jammu and Kashmir occupied 17th position in 1981 whereas its position was 16th in 1971.

Table 2 2
Population of States and Union Territories 1981

Rank in 1981	Country/State/Union Territories	Population
1	2	3
	INDIA*	685,184,692
1	Uttar Pradesh	110 862 013
2	Bihar	69,914 734
3	Maharashtra	62,784 171
4	West Bengal	54 580 647
	Andhra Pradesh	53 549 673
6	Madhya Pradesh	52 178 844
7	Tamil Nadu	48 408,077
8	Karnataka	37,135 714
9	Rajasthan	34 261 862
10	Gujarat	34 081 799
11	Orissa	26,370,271
12	Kerala	23 43,680
13	Assam**	19 896,843
14	Punjab	16 788,915
15	Haryana	12,922 618
16	Delhi	6,220,406
17	Jammu & Kashmir	5 987,389
18	Himachal Pradesh	4 280,818
19	Tripura	2,053,058
20	Manipur	1,420,953
21	Meghalaya	1,335,819
22	Goa Daman & Diu	1 086 730
23	Nagaland	774,930
24	Arunachal Pradesh	631,839
25	Pondicherry	604,471

*Including the Projected Population of Assam

**Projected Population

Table 2.2—Contd.

1	2	3
26.	Mizoram	493,757
27.	Chandigarh	451,610
28.	Sikkim	316,385
29.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	188,741
30.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	103,676
31.	Lakshadweep	40,249

From the Table 2.2 we can see that Uttar Pradesh occupies the first position in rank being the most populous State in the country. In comparison to Orissa, population of Uttar Pradesh is more than four times. Our neighbour States viz., Bihar, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh are highly populated having a population of two times or more than that of Orissa State. They occupy very high ranks in size of population according to 1981 Census. In 1971 Census our number was 21.9 million but in a span of 10 years our number of members has gone upto 26.4 million by 1981. The growth rate of our population during the last decade was 20.17 per cent. That of country was 25.00 per cent. In country as a whole our number increased from 548 to 685 million during the last decade from 1971 to 1981.

Estimated World Population : Area and Population of Selected Countries

There are many other countries in this globe who are conducting population census regularly in every decade. Some of those countries are selected and their data published in U.N. Demographic Year Book, 1983 are reproduced in Table 2.3 and 2.4. The Census-taking of all the countries of the world are conducted in different period of time. Therefore the Demographers use the procedure of estimation to get the World Population at a particular period of time. Table 2.3 presents the estimated World population in mid-year of 1950, 1960, 1970 and in 1980.

Table 2.3*Estimated World Population*

Year	Estimated mid-year Population (Millions)
1950	2,504
1960	3,014
1970	3,683
1980	4,453

Source: Table 1 of U.N. Demographic Year Book, 1983.

At the time of 1981 Census-taking in India, the World's population might be rounded about 4,504 million which is more than six times to population of India.

The surface area and population of selected countries are presented in Table 2.4.

Table 2.4*Population and surface area of selected countries of the world*

Sl. No.	Country	Population as per latest Census	Surface Area Estimates (Km ²) as in 1983
1	2	3	4
1.	U. S. A.	1980 226,545,805	9,372,614
2.	Canada	1981 24,343,180	9,976,139
3.	United Kingdom	1981 55,671,000	244,046
4.	France	1982 54,334,871	547,026
5.	Sweden	1980 8,320,438	449,964
6.	Germany, Federal Republic	1970 60,650,599	248,577
7.	German Democratic Republic	1981 16,705,635	108,178
8.	U. S. S. R.	1979 262,436,227	22,402,200
9.	Japan	1980 117,060,396	372,313
10.	Mexico	1980 67,395,826	1,972,547

Table 2.4—Concl'd.

1	2	3	4
11. Iran (Islamic Republic)	. . . 1976	33,708,744	1,648,000
12. Poland	. . . 1978	35,061,450	312,677
13. Arzentina	. . . 1980	27,947,446	2,766,889
14. Turkey	. . . 1980	44,736,957	780,576
15. Pakistan	. . . 1981	83,782,075	803,943
16. Bangladesh	. . . 1981	87,052,024	143,998
17. Nepal	. . . 1981	15,022,839	140,797
18. Sri Lanka	. . . 1981	14,848,364	65,610
19. India	. . . 1981	685,184,692	3,287,590
20. China	. . . 1982	1,031,882,511	9,596,961

It reveals from the table that the population of China alone covers more than one-fifth population of the world. India is the next high populated country in the world. Even the population of our own State Orissa, is higher than some of the countries like Canada, German Democratic Republic, Nepal, Sri Lanka and Sweden. In respect of surface area, U.S.S.R. covers maximum area among all the countries and India stands as fifth in coverage of area, whereas Canada, China and U.S.A. have occupied 2nd, 3rd and 4th position in possessing the area under their jurisdiction respectively.

In Orissa the population and area of each district are exhibited in Table 2.5. "Baudh-Khondmals" district is renamed as "Phulabani" district in 1981 Census.

Table 2.5

Area and population of districts of Orissa, 1981

State/District	Area in Sq. Km.	Population
1	2	3
ORISSA	155,707.0	26,370,271
1. Sambalpur	17,516.0	2,280,976
2. Sundargarh	9,712.0	1,337,871
3. Kendujhar	8,303.0	1,114,622
4. Mayurbhanj	10,418.0	1,581,873
5. Baleshwar	6,311.0	2,252,808

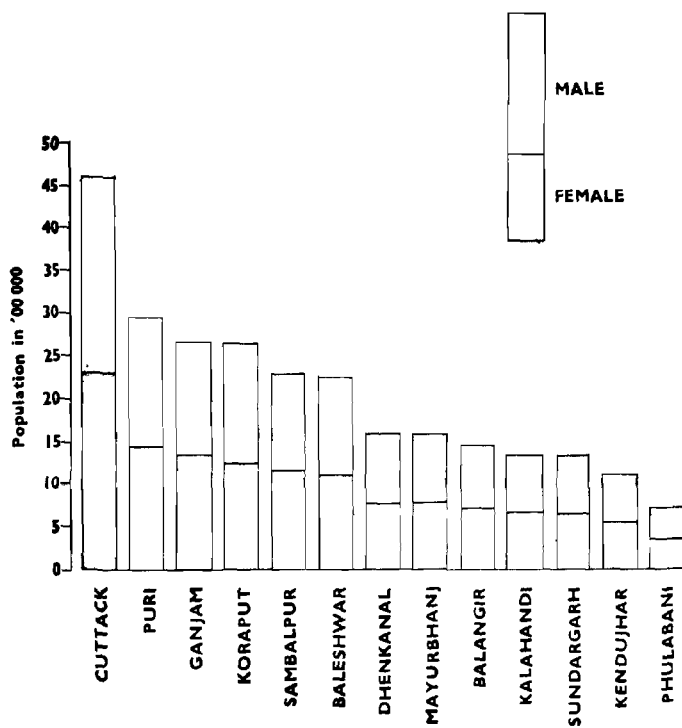
Table 2.5—Contd.

1	2	3
6. Cuttack	11,142.0	4,628,800
7. Dhenkanal	10,827.0	1,582,787
8. Phulabani	11,119.0	717,280
9. Balangir	8,913.0	1,459,113
10. Kalahandi	11,772.0	1,339,192
11. Koraput	26,961.0	2,484,005
12. Ganjam	12,531.0	2,669,899
13. Puri	10,182.0	2,921,045

Distribution of Population in the District

Our State is divided into three natural divisions, viz., coastal land, northern highland and southern highland. Coastal land covers three districts viz., Baleshwar, Cuttack and Puri. The land of these districts are fertile due to the flowing down of five rivers to the sea (Bay of Bengal). Northern Highland consists of Sambalpur, Sundargarh, Kendujhar, Mayurbhanj, and Dhenkanal whereas southern highland embraces Phulabani, Balangir, Kalahandi, Koraput and Ganjam. Districts of these highlands are partly covered by hills, forest and barren wastes. The coastal land with an area of 27,635 sq. km. or 17.75 per cent of the state has a population of 9.8 million or 37.17 per cent of the population of the State. Northern highland containing 56,776 sq. km. or 36.46 per cent of State's area gives shelter to only 7.9 million or 29.95 per cent of total population of the State. Whereas southern highland occupies area of 71,296 sq. km. or 45.79 per cent of total area of the State gives space for 8.7 million or 32.88 per cent of the population of the State. Among all the districts, Koraput has the largest area of 26,961 sq. km. or 17.32 per cent of the State's area. Whereas Baleshwar has the smallest area of 6,311 sq. km. or 4.05 per cent of the State's area. The highest number 4,628,800 or 17.55 per cent of Orissa population are enumerated in Cuttack district and the lowest number 717,280 persons or 2.72 per cent of State's population are recorded in Phulabani district. From Table 2.5 we can see that in terms of population Puri and Ganjam come next. Similarly the lowest populous districts are Sundargarh, Kendujhar and Phulabani which lie in highland region.

COMPARATIVE POPULATION SIZE OF DISTRICTS 1981



Average population size of district and density per Km²

The average population size of district in Orissa is 20.28 lakhs in 1981. This average is derived by the simple method of dividing the total population of the State (26,370,271) by the number of districts (13). In 1971 the average population size of district of the State was 16.88 lakhs. Table 2.6 shows the average population size of a district in each State of the country.

Table 2.6

Average Population size of a district in States, 1981

Rank in 1981	Country/State	Average Population size of district
1	2	3
	INDIA	1,663,070
1.	West Bengal	3,411,290
2.	Tamil Nadu	3,025,505
3.	Maharashtra	2,414,776
4.	Andhra Pradesh	2,328,247
5.	Bihar	2,255,314
6.	Kerala	2,121,143
7.	Orissa	2,208,482
8.	Assam	1,989,684
9.	Uttar Pradesh	1,979,679
10.	Karnataka	1,954,511
11.	Gujarat	1,793,909
12.	Punjab	1,399,076
13.	Rajasthan	1,317,764
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1,159,530
15.	Haryana	1,076,885
16.	Tripura	684,353
17.	Jammu & Kashmir	427,671
18.	Himachal Pradesh	356,735
19.	Meghalaya	267,164
20.	Manipur	236,826
21.	Nagaland	110,704
22.	Sikkim	79,096

The average population size of district in case of only six States i.e., West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh,

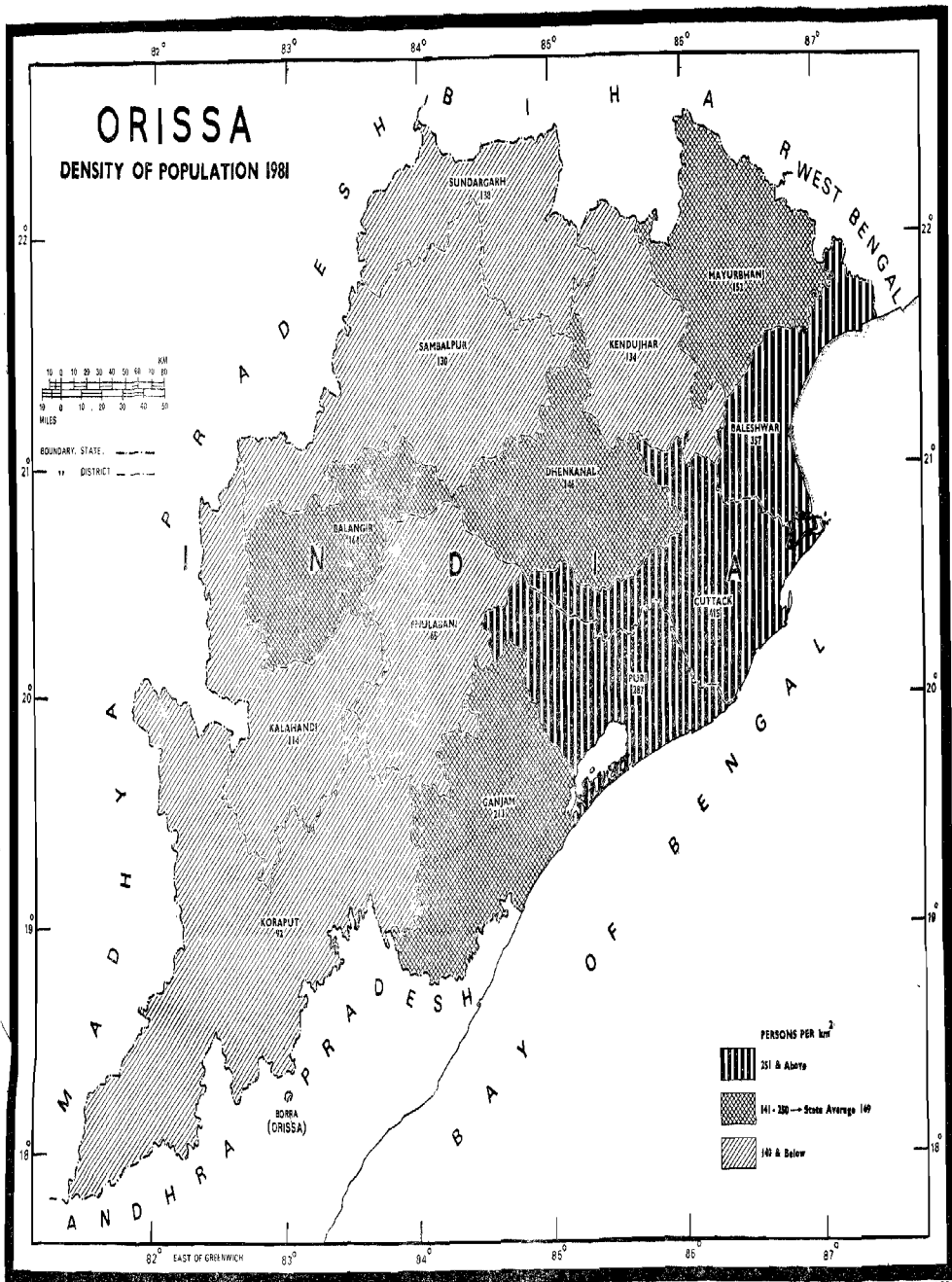
Bihar and Kerala are higher than that of Orissa whereas all other 15 States are placed below. West Bengal tops the list in the average population size of districts and Sikkim is at the bottom. Uttar Pradesh which is the most populous State of our country has only 19.80 lakh of average population size of a district and occupies the 9th place in the country. This is due to more number of districts in the State.

It may be interesting to know how the districts of Orissa are located with regard to the State average. Table 2.7 shows that there are six districts in Orissa whose population is more than the state average. This shows that the population of districts in Orissa is almost equally balanced on either side of the state average.

Table 2.7

Average Population size of District in the state and the Population of each district, 1981

Sl. No.	Above the average	Average Population size of District of Orissa	Below the average
1	2	3	4
1.	Cuttack (4,628,800)	2,028,482	1 Dhenkanal (1,582,787)
2.	Puri (2,921,045)		2 Mayurbhanj (1,581,873)
3.	Ganjam (2,669,899)		3 Balangir (1,459,113)
4.	Koraput (2,484,005)		4 Kalahandi (1,339,192)
5.	Sambalpur (2,280,976)		5 Sundargarh (1,337,871)
6.	Balেশ্বর (2,252,808)		6 Kendujhar (1,114,622)
			7 Phulabani (717,280)



Based upon Survey of India map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India.
The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles
measured from the appropriate base line.

Population per sq. km.

We have already discussed about area and population of the country as well as of our State. Now let us see how many people are living in one sq. km. area and how it differs from one area to another. In case of our country, it is already known that the total surface area of our country is 3,287,263.0 sq. km. and total population is 685,184,692 in 1981. Now we can know how densely populated is our country or in other words what is density of population of our country. The density of population of India as per 1981 Census is 216 per sq. km. In 1971 it was 178 per sq. km. Table 2.8 presents the density of each State of the country.

Table 2.8

Density of each State, 1981

Rank in 1981	Country/State	Density of Population per Km ²
1	2	3
	INDIA	216
1.	Kerala	655
2.	West Bengal	615
3.	Bihar	402
4.	Uttar Pradesh	377
5.	Tamil Nadu	372
6.	Punjab	333
7.	Haryana	292
8.	Assam	254
9.	Maharashtra	204
10.	Tripura	196
11.	Andhra Pradesh	195
12.	Karnataka	194
13.	Gujarat	174
14.	Orissa	169
15.	Madhya Pradesh	118
16.	Rajasthan	100
17.	Himachal Pradesh	77
18.	Manipur	64
19.	Meghalaya	60
20.	Jammu & Kashmir	59
21.	Nagaland	47
22.	Sikkim	45

As regards density is concerned, Kerala comes top in ranking followed by West Bengal and Bihar. The same position was also maintained in 1971 by those three States. The density of Orissa is 169 in 1981 and was 141 in 1971.

Table 2.9 shows the density figures for the districts. The most populous district may not necessarily be the most densely populated one. But Cuttack district qualifies for both i.e. most populous district of Orissa and also recorded the highest density. Similarly Phulabani is the least populous district of Orissa and has the lowest density.

Table 2.9
Density of each District

Rank in 1981	District	Density of Popula- tion per Sq. Km.		Rank in 1971
		1981	1971	
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Cuttack	415	341	1
2.	Baleswar	357	286	2
3.	Puri	287	230	3
4.	Ganjam	213	183	4
5.	Balangir	164	142	5
6.	Mayurbhanj	152	138	6
7.	Dhenkanal	146	120	7
8.	Sundargarh	138	107	9
9.	Kendujhar	134	116	8
10.	Sambalpur	130	105	10
11.	Kalahandi	114	98	11
12.	Koraput	92	76	12
13.	Phulabani	65	56	13

All districts of Orissa except two have maintained the same ranks of density in both the Censuses of 1971 and 1981. Sundargarh and Kendujhar which have ranked as 9th and 8th position in 1971 have interchanged their rank in 1981.

How are we housed?

Housing is one of the basic needs of life. A roof over the head is the most elementary need next to two square meals a day and a few clothes to cover one's body with. Census is an important source and data bank for obtaining information regarding the condition on housing in the State. It is the basic thing to find out how many houses are there in Orissa to accommodate its population of about 26 million. Since we live in families, better we understand the position in terms of families. A family or a household as it is called in Census is a group of persons who commonly live together and would take their meals from a common kitchen unless the exigencies of work prevented any of them from doing so. According to 1981 Census there are 46 lakhs of occupied residential houses which accommodate 50 lakhs households to reside.

Table 2.10 shows the number of occupied residential houses, population, ratio of population and houses, households and the average size of a household of each district of the State in 1981.

Table 2.10

No. of Occupied Residential Houses, Population and the average size of household, 1981

State/District	No. of Occupied Residential Houses	Population	No. of Persons per Occupied Residential House	Number of Households	No. of Persons per Household
1	2	3	4	5	6
ORISSA . . .	4,607,626	26,370,271	6	5,005,179	5
Sambalpur . . .	422,530	2,280,976	5	480,851	5
Sundargarh . . .	245,833	1,337,871	5	263,599	5
Kendujhar . . .	201,200	1,114,622	6	209,059	5
Mayurbhanj . . .	291,102	1,581,873	5	303,375	5
Baleshwar . . .	339,507	2,252,808	7	371,043	6
Cuttack . . .	693,107	4,628,800	7	787,103	6
Dhenkanal . . .	254,698	1,582,787	6	284,348	6
Phulabani . . .	151,177	717,280	5	156,746	5
Balangir . . .	263,571	1,459,113	6	297,180	5
Kalahandi . . .	266,849	1,339,192	5	280,108	5
Koraput . . .	525,510	2,484,005	5	535,735	5
Ganjam . . .	516,026	2,669,899	5	526,832	5
Puri . . .	436,516	2,921,045	7	509,200	6

In the state nearly 109 households live in every 100 houses. In each district it is seen from the table 2.10 that more number of households are adjusting with less number of residential houses. There is however nothing unusual about it because more than one household can live in one spacious house.

The average size of a household in Orissa in 1971 and 1981 is almost the same i. e. 5. It is also of interest to note that the size of the household has increased slowly in all the districts without any exception, the rate of increase being more or less uniform. The table 2.10 reveals that the ratio of population and houses is same or higher than that of population and household in each district of the State.

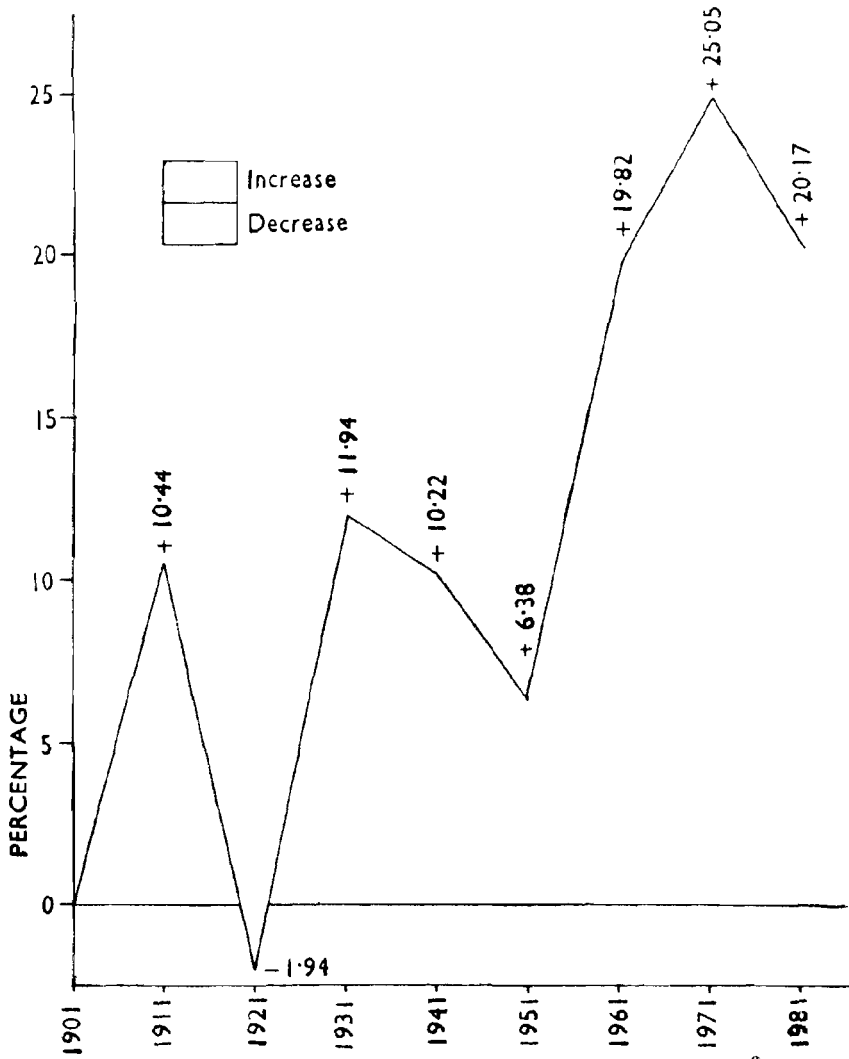
Growth rate

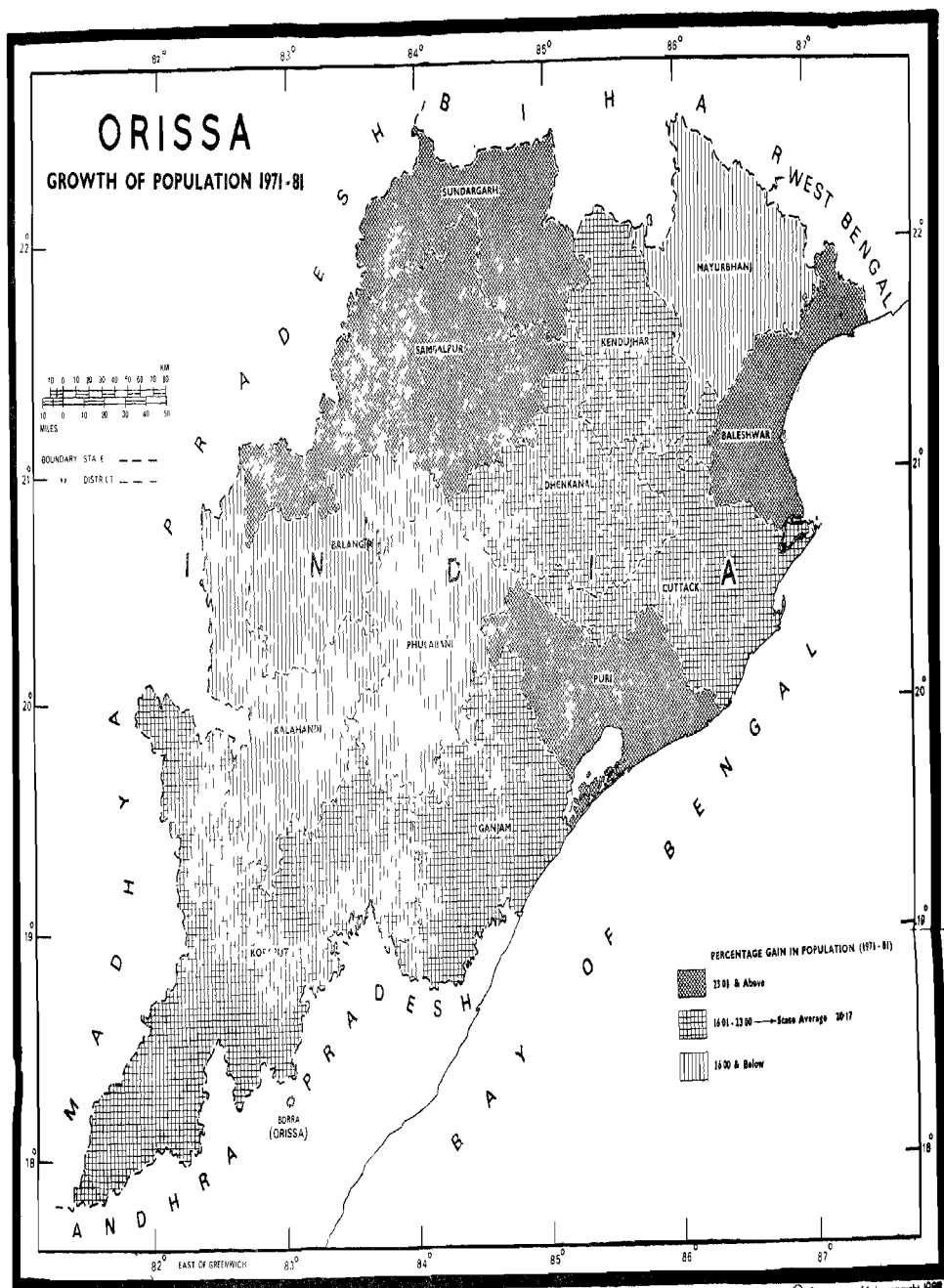
Almost all have heard about uncontrolled increase of population and its bad effects for the developing country. After knowing the population of our State and country from decade to decade questions like how many were we in past decades, and how fast are we growing, will naturally arise in one's mind. Before getting down to these questions it is necessary to have clear idea about growth rate which is usually used in the Census reports. 'Growth rate' of population means the rate at which the population of a given area is growing over in a given period of time. In our State population was 21.9 million in 1971. This grew to 26.4 million in 1981 recording a growth of 4.4 million in a decade. This increase when expressed as a percentage over the population of 1971 it becomes 20.17 which is spoken of as the percentage decade variation. If we divide the percentage decade variation by ten the addition to the population every year works out to 2.0 per cent after 1981. This is the annual average growth rate.

Table 2.11
Decadal variation in Population since 1901

Year	Population	Growth of Population during the decade	Percentage decade variation
1	2	3	4
1901 . . .	10,302,917	—	—
1911 . . .	11,378,875	+1,075,958	+10.44
1921 . . .	11,158,586	—220,289	—1.94

GROWTH RATE OF POPULATION ORISSA 1901 - 1981





Based upon Survey of India map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India
 The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles
 measured from the appropriate base line

© Government of India copyright 1981

Table 2.11—*Concd.*

1	2	3	4
1931 . . .	12,491,056	+1,332,470	+11.94
1941 . . .	13,767,988	+1,276,932	+10.22
1951 . . .	14,645,946	+877,958	+6.39
1961 . . .	17,548,846	+2,902,900	+19.82
1971 . . .	21,944,615	+4,395,769	+25.05
1981 . . .	26,370,271	+4,425,656	+20.17

From 1931 to 1951 the growth rate of Orissa shows downward trend whereas from 1951-1971, it shows the upward trend. In 1971 the growth rate of the State reached the highest i.e., 25.05 per cent and in 1981 it came down to 20.17 per cent. It is already indicated that variation in growth rate depends upon variation in birth rate and death rate. If there is high birth rate and low death rate the growth rate of population will be high and similarly if there is low birth rate and low or high death rate the population will grow in low rate. Now the Government has planned to check the birth and death rates.

Table 2.12*Growth rate of Population 1971-81*

State/District	Growth rate of Population during 1971-81
1	2
ORISSA	+20.17
Sundargarh	+29.79
Puri	+24.79
Sambalpur	+23.64
Baleswar	+23.07
Dhenkanal	+22.33
Koraput	+21.57
Cuttack	+20.93
Kendujar	+16.65
Ganjam	+16.40
Balangir	+15.47
Phulabani	+15.38
Kalahandi	+15.06
Mayurbhanj	+10.30

Table 2.12 exhibits growth rate of districts. Among the districts, Sundargarh, Puri, Sambalpur, Baleshwar, Dhenkanal, Korapur and Cuttack have higher growth rates than the State growth rate (20.17 per cent) and the rest of the districts have lower growth rates. Mayurbhanj has the lowest growth rate (10.30 per cent) whereas Sundargarh has the highest growth rate (29.79 per cent). As such the growth rate varies from 10 per cent to 30 per cent in all districts. It further reveals that those districts have higher growth rates where there are facilities for urbanisation or development of industries.

CHAPTER 3

VILLAGE DWELLERS AND TOWN DWELLERS

It is well-known to all that present India is a country of village dwellers. In every 100 of us, 77 are residing in villages and 23 are in urban units. But in case of European countries it is just reverse. In Orissa only 12 out of 100 persons are enjoying urban life and the rest 88 are living in villages.

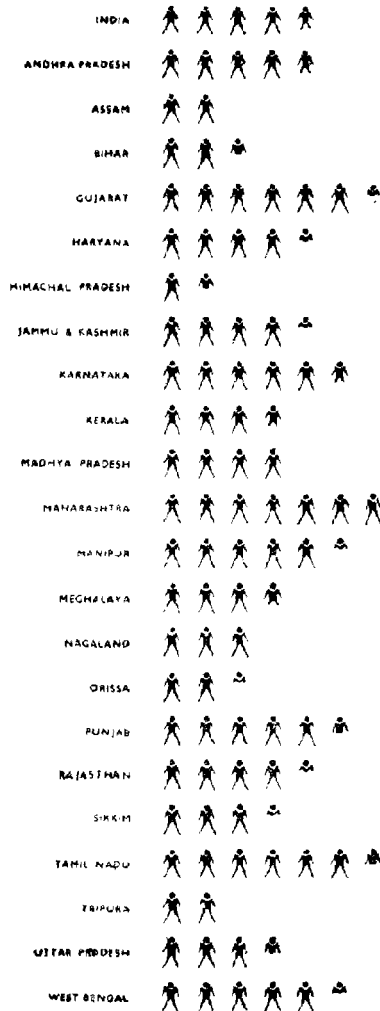
Most of the people in rural areas are cultivators whose families also follow the same occupation. In the urban areas occupations are mainly non-agricultural and members of the same family more or less follow different types of non-agricultural occupations. When we think of a rural part of our country, the picture that comes to our mind is a group of thatched houses surrounded by cultivated lands or forests or barren lands having poor communications with each group of houses. After Independence various schemes are already at work to bring about a radical change in different spheres involving the social and economic life of the people in the country. Towns as centres of work, education, trade, industry and services, play a vital role. They absorb the labour force from the country-side. The rural farmer looks forward to marketing of his surplus produce, as urban area offers better values. The urban unit has greater protection from the ravages of nature and for enjoyment of life with various amenities. Those are the facilities like schools, colleges, hospitals, electricity, banking, transport and communication etc. In this chapter we will discuss about distribution of population of our State between towns and villages and at what rate the urbanisation is growing.

What is an urban area?

Definition of urban area varies from country to country. Efforts are being made to form a uniform definition for all countries in the world but could not be successful yet. In the 1981 Census the same criteria as adopted in 1961 and 1971 Censuses with only some minor variations were adopted. Urban areas in 1981 Census were:

- (a) All statutory towns i.e., all places with a municipality, corporation or cantonment, board or notified town area etc.

URBANIZATION IN STATES IN INDIA 1981



Each full figure represents 5 per cent of Urban population to Total population

(b) All other places which satisfied the following criteria:

1. A minimum population of 5,000.
2. At least 75 per cent of the male working population engaged in non-agricultural (and allied) activities, and
3. A density of population of at least 400 persons per sq. km. (i.e. 1,000 persons per sq. mile).

To determine such places as towns at the time of Census operations, the District Collectors, the State Town Planners and the Urban Development Department of the State Government were consulted. In 1971 Census, 81 units were treated as urban areas, whereas in 1981 Census its number increased to 108. In 1971 Census 18.45 lakhs of people were enumerated as urban dwellers in the State. Their number increased rapidly at the rate of 68.54 per cent during the decade and reached 31.10 lakhs at the time of 1981 Census. Those urban dwellers constitute only 11.79 per cent to State population of 26,370,271. In other words 88.21 per cent of the State population are enumerated in 1981 Census, as village dwellers.

Comparison with other States

If we compare with other States of the country, Orissa is less urbanised. Table 3.1 presents the percentage of urban population to total population of each State of 1981 Census. The State of Maharashtra stands top of the list in urbanisation having 35.03 per cent of urban population followed by Tamil Nadu having 32.95 per cent. In 1971 the position of Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu was same in order. Among our neighbouring States, West Bengal records highest per cent of urbanisation having 26.47 per cent urban population followed by Madhya Pradesh having 20.29 per cent. In 1971 the urban population of Orissa constituted only 8.41 per cent as against 10.00 per cent in Bihar. But this time the percentage of urban population of Orissa has gone up to 11.79 whereas in Bihar, it is 12.47 per cent. It means in the race of urbanisation, Orissa maintains the similar speed with Bihar in last decade.

Table 3.1

Percentage of Urban population to total population in States of India, 1981

Country/State	Percentage of urban population to total population 1981
1	2
India	23.31
Andhra Pradesh	23.32

Table 3.1—Contd.

1	2
Assam	10.29
Bihar	12.47
Gujarat	31.10
Haryana	21.38
Himachal Pradesh	7.61
Jammu & Kashmir	21.05
Karnataka	23.89
Kerala	13.74
Madhya Pradesh	20.29
Maharashtra	35.03
Manipur	26.42
Meghalaya	18.07
Nagaland	15.52
Orissa	11.79
Punjab	27.68
Rajasthan	21.05
Sikkim	16.15
Tamil Nadu	32.95
Tripura	10.99
Uttar Pradesh	17.95
West Bengal	26.47

During the current decade 1971-81, the growth in the rate of urbanisation of the country is about 5 per cent whereas in case of our State it is only 3 per cent.

Definition of Village

Village is the smallest unit of rural area in our country. In our State, the village means a revenue village (*mauza*) i.e., recognised by the local revenue authority. It may have one or more hamlets. The revenue village has a definite surveyed boundary. Other than the revenue villages there are some other villages known as unsurveyed villages where the work of survey and settlement was not taken up. Besides, there are some habitations existing inside forest area and also some cluster of houses are found in dense forest area. For the purpose of census all types of villages are taken into account. These villages may contain one or many group of houses or may not contain any house at all. Including unsurveyed and forest villages there were altogether

46,553 inhabited villages in our State in 1981 Census as against 46,992 in 1971. Table 3.2 shows the number of inhabited villages in each district of the State.

Table 3.2

Number of inhabited Villages in districts of Orissa, 1981

State/District	Number of inhabited Villages
	2
ORISSA	46,553
Sambalpur	3,436
Sundargarh	1,665
Kendujhar	2,045
Mayurbhanj	3,729
Baleshwar	3,832
Cuttack	6,036
Dhenkanal	2,691
Phulabanai	3,406
Balangir	2,537
Kalahandi	2,695
Koraput	5,848
Ganjam	4,185
Puri	4,448

Rural habitations by size class of villages

Each such habitation either revenue village, unsurveyed village or forest village is identified by a name. Number of persons live in such unit varies from village to village. The villages in which less than 200 persons live are generally known as small villages. The villages are grouped in accordance with the number of persons live therein, such as villages having less than 200 population, 200-499 population, 500-999 population, 1000-1999 population, 2000-4999 population, 5000-9999 population and 10,000 and above. In 1971 Census there were only two villages in the highest size class (10,000 + population) of villages. Those are Chitrokonda and Balimela Nagar (Orkel) in the district of Koraput. The population of the former was 13,283 and that of latter was 10,695. The existence of these two villages came to the light after 1961 Census and before 1971 Census. Previously these two areas were almost uninhabited. Due to rehabilitation of migrated people within the decade 1961-71 these two areas were recorded as densely populated area at the time of enumeration of 1971. The area as well as the density of these two places were not available as these were unsurveyed villages.

Table 3.3
Percentage of villages and population by class of villages in 1971 and 1981

State/District		Year	Less than 500				500—999				1,000—1,999			
			Per- cent- age of No. of villages in this range to total No. of villages	Per- cent- age of popu- lation in this range to total popu- lation	Per- cent- age of No. of villages in this range to total popu- lation	Per- cent- age of No. of villages in this range to total popu- lation	Per- cent- age of No. of villages in this range to total popu- lation	Per- cent- age of No. of villages in this range to total popu- lation	Per- cent- age of No. of villages in this range to total popu- lation	Per- cent- age of No. of villages in this range to total popu- lation	Per- cent- age of No. of villages in this range to total popu- lation	Per- cent- age of No. of villages in this range to total popu- lation	Per- cent- age of No. of villages in this range to total popu- lation	Per- cent- age of No. of villages in this range to total popu- lation
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8				
ORISSA	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
				1971	71.86	33.78	18.77	30.61	7.54	23.69				
				1981	66.99	28.08	21.06	29.53	9.80	26.50				
Sambalpur	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
				1971	67.44	29.78	21.06	30.77	9.26	25.91				
				1981	63.01	24.46	22.20	27.86	11.15	27.02				
Sundargarh	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
				1971	66.69	33.85	23.33	33.50	8.08	22.10				
				1981	50.54	27.07	25.65	32.05	10.93	26.07				
Kendujhar	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
				1971	69.94	39.28	22.55	34.99	6.57	18.85				
				1981	64.89	34.38	25.62	36.61	8.36	22.48				
Mayurbhanj	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
				1971	75.62	46.85	19.75	35.30	4.07	14.13				
				1981	72.83	43.20	21.59	36.50	4.83	15.64				

Balshwar	.	.	.	.	1971	70.09	33.53	19.67	30.40	8.24	23.87
	.	.	.	.	1981	63.67	26.95	21.97	28.42	11.27	27.83
Cuttack	.	.	.	.	1971	57.79	24.54	25.90	31.12	13.22	30.76
	.	.	.	.	1981	50.63	18.89	28.03	28.95	16.58	33.35
Dhenkanal	.	.	.	.	1971	69.65	29.01	17.65	25.96	9.51	26.68
	.	.	.	.	1981	65.25	24.02	19.29	24.98	11.33	28.31
Phulabani	.	.	.	.	1971	96.72	80.31	2.78	13.57	0.41	4.05
	.	.	.	.	1981	92.28	66.91	6.31	21.21	1.15	7.57
Balangir	.	.	.	.	1971	66.67	37.06	25.01	36.59	7.49	21.35
	.	.	.	.	1981	61.02	31.02	28.26	37.55	9.14	23.25
Kalahandi	.	.	.	.	1971	69.73	30.88	20.66	34.82	8.25	25.80
	.	.	.	.	1981	66.34	26.80	21.56	32.77	10.02	28.46
Koraput	.	.	.	.	1971	80.40	44.01	14.29	30.23	4.56	18.55
	.	.	.	.	1981	76.56	37.87	15.68	29.28	6.40	22.86
Ganjam	.	.	.	.	1971	69.36	23.28	16.81	25.14	10.23	29.66
	.	.	.	.	1981	65.37	20.85	17.71	23.26	12.26	31.04
Puri	.	.	.	.	1971	67.78	31.70	21.86	31.49	7.89	21.85
	.	.	.	.	1981	61.71	24.84	23.88	29.81	10.77	25.76

Table 3 3—Contd

State/District	Year	2,000		4,999		5,000—9,999		10,000 +	
		Percent- age of No of villages in this range to total No of villages	Percent- age of popula- tion in this range to total popula- tion	Percent- age of No of villages in this range to total No of villages	Percent- age of popula- tion in this range to total popula- tion	Percent- age of No of villages in this range to total No of villages	Percent- age of popula- tion in this range to total popula- tion		
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14		
ORISSA	1971	1 77	11 12	0 05	0 68	0 01	0 12		
	1981	2 65	14 62	0 10	1 22	N	0 05		
Sambalpur	1971	2 18	12 82	0 06	0 72				
	1981	3 32	17 05	0 29	3 08	0 03	0 53		
Sundargarh	1971	1 79	9 64	0 06	0 91				
	1981	2 88	14 81	.					
Kendujhar	1971	0 85	5 40	0 09	1 41				
	1981	1 13	6 53						
Mayurbhanj	1971	0 56	3 72						
	1981	0 75	4 66						

Baleshwar	.	.	.	.	1971	1.92	11.16	0.08	1.04	..	..
					1981	2.20	14.61	0.18	2.19	..	..
Cuttack	.	.	.	.	1971	3.07	13.39	0.02	0.19	..	..
					1981	4.66	17.96	0.10	0.85	..	..
Dhenkanal	.	.	.	.	1971	3.15	17.76	0.04	0.59	..	..
					1981	3.94	20.63	0.19	2.06	..	..
Phulabani	.	.	.	.	1971	0.09	2.07	..	..	..	..
					1981	0.23	3.25	0.03	1.06	..	..
Balangir	.	.	.	.	1971	0.83	5.00	..	..	..	..
					1981	1.58	8.18	..	..	..	..
Kalahandi	.	.	.	.	1971	1.36	8.50	..	..	..	..
					1981	2.04	11.52	0.04	0.45	..	..
Koraput	.	.	.	.	1971	0.70	5.61	0.02	0.32	0.03	1.28
					1981	1.33	9.44	0.03	0.55	..	..
Ganjam	.	.	.	.	1971	3.51	20.67	0.09	1.25	..	..
					1981	4.52	23.47	0.14	1.38	..	..
Puri	.	.	.	.	1971	2.31	12.99	0.16	1.97	..	..
					1981	3.44	17.31	0.20	2.28	..	..

In 1981 Census these two places were treated as Census Towns. But Tora is the only village of the State under Bargarh P.S. of Sambalpur district whose population was 6,146 in 1971 Census has recorded a population of 10,289 in 1981 Census count. No other village is coming under this class (10,000 +) of villages in Orissa.

Table 3.3 exhibits the percentage of village and population by class of villages in 1971 and 1981.

It is revealed from Table 3.3 that in 1981 Census out of every 100 villages of Orissa 66 have less than 500 population, 21 villages have a population of 500 to 999, 10 villages are within the population range from 1,000 to 1,999 and three villages have recorded a population of more than 2,000 whereas in 1971 Census in every 100 villages 72 had less than 500 population, 19 had a population between 500-999, 7 had a population of 1,000 to 1,999 and 2 villages had more than 2,000 population.

In districts like Phulabani, Koraput and Mayurbhanj a considerable proportion of villages are recorded under small size villages. In every one hundred villages of Phulabani district 92 villages are having less than 500 population. In Mayurbhanj 73 villages and in Koraput 77 villages are having a population of less than 500 in each 100 villages. Out of six class of villages small 3 classes i.e., below 500 population, 500-999 population, 1,000-1,999 population are giving shelter to more population. As many as 84.11 per cent of rural people are living in those small three class of villages. There are 48 villages having population of 5,000 and above in the State as per the records of 1981 Census whose particulars are given in Table 3.4.

Average population size of a village

As per 1981 Census there are 46,553 inhabited villages in which 23,259,984 persons live in the State. About 500 persons on an average are living in a village, whereas the average size of a village was 428 persons in 1971. States recording a lower average size of a village are Meghalaya (223), Himachal Pradesh (235). The villages of Kerala are most populous in India. On an average 16,967 persons are living in a village of Kerala. The second highest figure of average population size of a village is recorded in Tripura as 2,135. Tamil Nadu comes next with 2,050 persons followed by Andhra Pradesh (1,500), Haryana (1,497), Gujarat (1,296), West Bengal (1,055) and Maharashtra (1,037). Other than above mentioned states each has less than 1,000 and more than Orissa's average population of a village i.e., 500.

Table 3.4

Villages having a population of 5,000 and above

Name of District	Name of P.S./Part P.S.	Name of Villages	Population
	1	2	3
Sambalpur	.	Kumbhari	7,474
	.	Tora	10,289
	.	Sanda	5,782
	.	Ganhaderah	5,514
	.	Rairakhol (Rampur)	5,051
	.	Rengaloi (Rengali)	5,959
	.	Katibaga	5,241
	.	Kalamati	5,637
	.	Remenda	5,413
	.	Attabira	7,327
Balaswar	.	Janhapada	5,949
	.	Jankunda	5,240
	.	Sartha	8,403
	.	Parakhi (Parikhi)	6,454
	.	Srikona	5,391
	.	Gujdarara	6,032
	.	Chudamani	6,384
	.	Bidepur	7,445
	.	Balalpal	
	.	Singla	
Balaswar	.	Balalpal	
	.	Singla	
	.	Balaswar	
	.	Bhadrak	
	.	Basudebpur	
	.	Balaswar	
	.	Balaswar	
	.	Balaswar	
	.	Balaswar	
	.	Balaswar	

Table 3.4—Concld.

Name of District	Name of P.S./Part P.S.		Name of Villages	Population
	1	2	3	4
Cuttack	.	Dharnasala	Brahmabarada	5,861
	.	.	(Barambarada)	
	.	Binjharpur	Sayadpur (Binjharpur) (Sayadpur)	5,712
	.	Tirtol	Krushnanandapur	5,217
	.	Cuttack Sadar	Gopalpur	5,370
	.	Choudwar	Charibatia	5,361
Dhenkanal	.	Banki	Talabasta	7,847
	.	.	.	.
	.	Colliery	Ghantapada	5,485
	.	Athamallik	Athamallik (Kaintragah)	5,592
	.	Hindol	Nizgarh (Hindol)	5,401
	.	Parajaug	Kamarcharisahi	8,383
Phulabani	.	.	Sando	5,137
	.	Baliguda	Baliguda	7,234
	.	.	.	.
Kalahandi	.	Jayapatna	Jayapatna	5,633

Koraput	Koraput Bishama-Katak	Karanga Bishama-Katak	6,963 5,077
Ganjam	Badagada (Portion) (Surada Tahasil) Patapur (Portion) (Digapahandi Tahasil) Brahmapur Sadar (Portion) (Brahmapur Sadar Tahasil) Hirjili (Portion) (Chhatrapur Tahasil) Purusottampur (Portion) (Chhatrapur Tahasil) Chhatrapur (Portion) (Chhatrapur Tahasil)	Badagada Bishamagiri Subhani (Suani) Sikiri Bhatakumarda Sundarapur	5,092 5,120 5,419 5,020 5,470 5,589
Puri	Nayagarh Khandapada Balianta Balipatna Kakatpur Puri Sadar Satyabadi Banapur Ranapur	Itamati Khandapada (Nizigarh) Pratapasan Bhakarasihi Lataharan Kapileswarpur Gadasamaput Bahugaon Ranapurgada (Ranapur)	6,598 6,737 7,969 5,199 5,734 5,812 6,318 5,336 6,894

Table 3.5 presents the average population of a village in each district.

Table 3.5

Average population of villages in each district, 1981

State/District	Average population of a village
1	2
ORISSA	500
Sambalpur	561
Sundargarh	558
Kendujhar	483
Mayurbhanj	400
Baleshwar	539
Cuttack	688
Dhenkanal	542
Phulabani	200
Balangir	523
Kalahandi	467
Koraput	377
Ganjam	547
Puri	560

In Orissa it is observed that the average population size of a village is highest in Cuttack district (688). The districts come next are Sambalpur (561), Puri (560) and Sundargarh (558). Phulabani records the lowest average population among all the districts. Only 200 persons live in a village which is less than half of the State average.

Differential in the degree of urbanisation in district

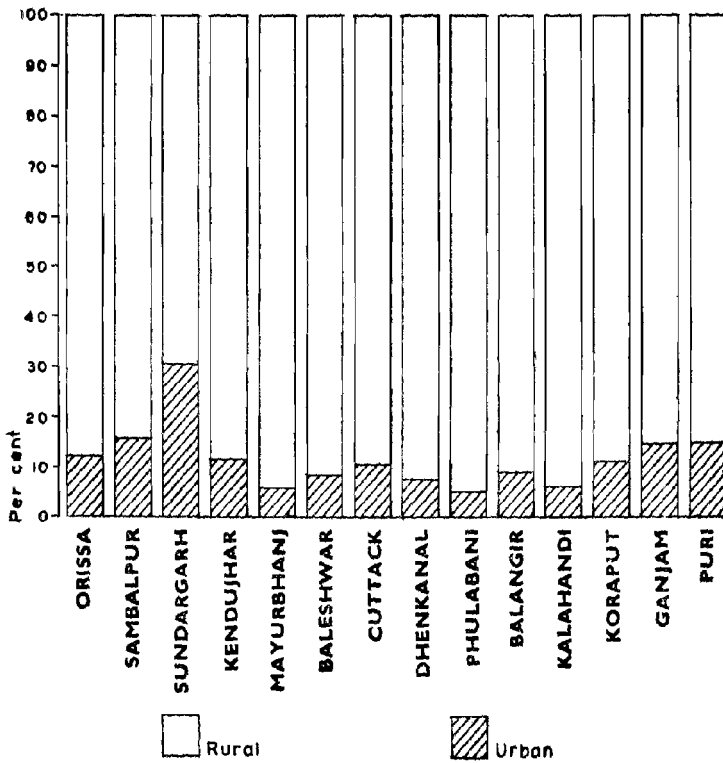
Table 3.6 shows number of towns and percentage of urbanisation in each district in 1971 Census and 1981 Census.

Table 3.6*Number of towns and Percentage of Urbanisation in each district, 1971-81*

State/district	No. of towns in		Percentage of Urban Population to total Population in	
	1981	1971	1981	1971
1	2	3	4	5
ORISSA	108	81	11.8	8.4
Sambalpur	10	11	15.5	12.0
Sundargarh	6	5	30.6	23.3
Kendujhar	6	4	11.3	7.0
Mayurbhan	4	2	5.7	2.8
Baleshwar	6	4	8.3	5.5
Cuttack		8	10.3	8.0
Dhenkanal		4	7.8	4.0
Phulaban	3	2	5.3	3.1
Balangir	7	6	9.1	6.9
Kalahandi	5	5	6.0	4.9
Koraput	14	10	11.3	8.2
Ganjam	20	15	14.2	11.3
Puri	9	5	14.8	9.8

Among districts of Orissa the highest percentage of urbanisation is recorded in the district of Sundargarh with the figures of 30.6 per cent in 1981 and 23.3 per cent in 1971. Upto 1941, there was no urban area in Sundargarh district. Suddenly in 1961 the urban population of the district became 17.9 per cent of total population of the district due to establishment of Steel town at Raurkela, after 1951 Census. In 1971 the degree of urbanisation of Sundargarh district raised to 23.3 per cent. Besides, Sambalpur comes next with 15.5 per cent urbanisation in 1981 and 12.0 per cent in 1971 and Puri district is to follow with the 14.8 per cent in 1981 and 9.8 per cent in 1971 Census. In both the Censuses Sundargarh, Sambalpur, Puri and Ganjam have the percentage of urbanisation more than the State average urbanisation of 11.8 per cent in 1981 and 8.4 per cent in 1971, Percentage of urbanisation in all other 9 districts of the State, in

PERCENTAGE OF RURAL AND URBAN POPULATION IN DISTRICTS OF ORISSA 1981



less than the State average. However districts whose proportion of urban population is likely at par with the State average are Koraput (11.3 per cent) and Kendujhar (11.3). Lowest percentage of urbanisation is recorded in Phulabani district with 5.3 per cent during 1981 Census whereas in 1971 Census Mayurbhanj district had the lowest percentage of urban population.

Size class of Towns

Population varies from town to town depending upon living facilities, service opportunity, educational facilities and the amenities. Therefore, all the towns are grouped in the following six classes according to their population.

Class I	towns (or cities)	100,000 and above
Class II	towns	50,000—99,999
Class III	towns	20,000—49,999
Class IV	towns	10,000—19,999
Class V	towns	5,000—9,999
Class VI	towns	Less than 5,000

As per 1981 Census there are 4,029 urban units in India. In Orissa, the number of such urban units is 108 in 1981 and those are grouped in six classes according to their size class of population. Table 3.7 gives a comparative analysis of the number of towns and their respective degree of urbanisation between the different size classes in 1971 and 1981.

Table 3.7
The degree of Urbanisation in different size class of towns, 1971-81

Size Class	Number of Towns		Population in		Percentage of Population to total Urban Population of the State in	
	1971	1981	1971	1981	1971	1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I . .	4	6	554,338	1,105,123	30.0	35.6
II . .	2	8	147,132	493,184	8.0	15.9
III . .	20	26	585,287	760,073	31.7	24.4
IV . .	23	40	316,055	541,932	17.1	17.4
V . .	30	25	234,226	196,176	12.7	6.3
VI . .	2	3	8,357	13,799	0.5	0.4
Total .	81	108	1,845,395	3,110,287	100.0	100.0

Progress of Class I towns in our State

In 1961, there was only one city i.e. Cuttack and in 1971 three more towns became city and included in Class I. These three are Raurkela Steel Township, Brahmapur and Bhubaneswar, the State Capital. In 1981, two more urban units i.e. Sambalpur and Puri are included in the list of Class I town. During the last decade, Bhubaneswar recorded the highest growth rate among the six cities i.e. 107.80 per cent.

Urban Agglomeration

The urban agglomeration is a new concept adopted in 1971 Census. The same concept was also adopted during 1981 Census. The concept of urban agglomeration is developed considering actual fact around the statutory towns or core towns. Very often some areas like Railway colonies, university campus, port area and military campus or college or training institute areas come up outside the statutory limits of the city or town but adjoining to it. Such areas may not by themselves qualify to be treated as towns but they formed a continuous spread with the adjoining town. It is not all realistic to treat such areas as rural units as because of lying outside the statutory limit of a town. Such areas deserve to be considered as an integrated urban area of the main town. The continuous spread including such urban outgrowth along with main town is being called as urban agglomeration(UA). The following are the criteria for urban agglomeration:—

- (a) a city with a continuous outgrowth (the part of outgrowth being outside the statutory limit but falling within the boundaries of the adjoining village or villages).
- (b) One town with a similar outgrowth or two or more adjoining towns with their outgrowth as in (a) and
- (c) a city and one or more adjoining towns with their outgrowths all of which form a continuous spread.

There are 8 urban agglomerations in Orissa which satisfy the above mentioned criteria. Those are Cuttack. Urban Agglomeration, Raurkela Urban Agglomeration, Sambalpur Urban Agglomeration, Baripada Urban Agglomeration, Jatani Urban Agglomeration, Titlagarh Urban Agglomeration, Jajapur Road Urban Agglomeration and Talcher Urban Agglomeration. Complete list of above mentioned 8 Urban agglomerations alongwith its component units and population of 1981 Census is given in table 3.8.

**SIZE CLASS OF TOWNS
WITH NUMBER OF TOWNS
AND URBAN POPULATION COVERED
1981**

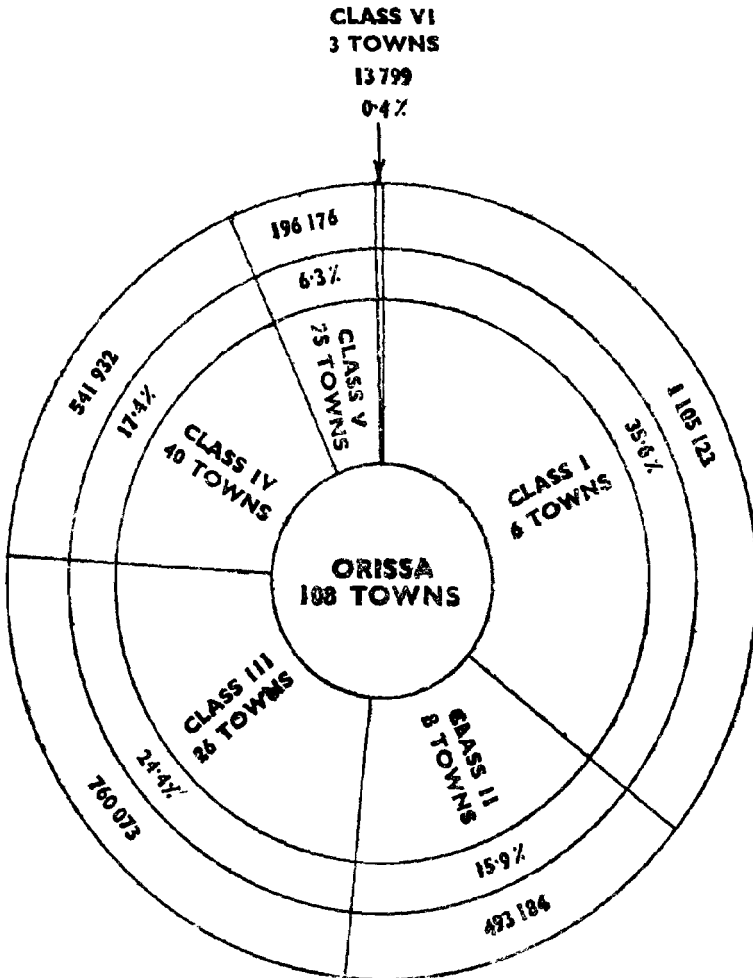


Table 3.8*List of Urban Agglomerations, 1981.*

Name of City and Town Agglomeration and name of Out-growth	Population
1	2
1. Sambalpur Urban Agglomeration	162,214
(a) Sambalpur	112,631
(i) Sambalpur Town (M)	1 10,282
(ii) Dhankauda and Mathapalli area (Out-growth)	2,349
(b) Burla	27,882
(i) Burla Town (N.A.C.)	24,694
(ii) Amsadhakatapali area (Out-growth)	3,188
(c) Hirakud Town (N.A.C.)	21,701
2. Raurkela Urban Agglomeration	322,610
(a) Raurkela Steel Township	214,521
(i) Raurkela Steel Township (N.A.C.)	206,821
(ii) I.D.L. Factory and other colony areas (Out-growth)	7,700
(b) Raurkela Civil Township (N.A.C.)	96,000
(c) Jalda Town (C.T.)	12,089
3. Baripada Urban Agglomeration	52,989
(i) Baripada Town (M)	40,314
(ii) Takarpur Industrial Area (Out-growth)	7,349
(iii) L. I. C. Colony Area (Out-growth)	3,219
(iv) Padaastia Business Centre Area (Out-growth)	2,107
4. Jajapur Road Urban Agglomeration	20,935
(i) Jajapur Road Town (N.A.C.)	16,515
(ii) Dhabalagiri Area (Ferrochrome plant, College area and Govt. Colonies) (Out-growth)	4,420
5. Cuttack Urban Agglomeration	327,412
(a) Cuttack	295,268
(i) Cuttack Town (M)	269,950
(ii) Cuttack Industrial Estate (Out-growth)	14,100
(iii) Cuttack C.R.R.I. and other Govt. Colonies (Out-growth)	5,938
(iv) Jagatpur Industrial Estate (Nimapur Village) (Out-growth)	5,280

Table 2.8—Concid.

1	2
(b) Choudwar Town (M)	32,144
6. Talcher Urban Agglomeration	16,227
(i) Talcher Town (M)	15,613
(ii) I.T.I. and other Govt. Colonies (Out-growth)	614
7. Titlagarh Urban Agglomeration	21,486
(i) Titlagarh Town (N.A.C.)	19,820
(ii) D.A.V. College Area (Out-growth)	1,666
8. Jatani Urban Agglomeration	41,755
(i) Jatani Town (N.A.C.)	39,414
(ii) Bikashnagar Area (Out-growth)	2,341

Table 3.8 reveals that eight urban agglomerations consist of 8 core city or towns and 5 adjoining towns. Those 5 adjoining towns are Burla, and Hirakud adjoining to Sambalpur core city; Raurkela Civil Town and Jaldia Census Town adjoining to Raurkela Steel City and Choudwar town (M) adjoining to Cuttack City. Thus 13 urban units are in 8 urban Agglomeration. The rest 95 urban units are recorded as independent town without any out-growth of agglomerated area.

Functional Classification of towns

A town is classified according to its major functional activity. In other words majority of workers of a town are engaged in a particular category of work or in different categories of work. There are five functional categories of work under which a town can be classified. These are: (i) primary or agricultural activity, (ii) industry, (iii) trade and commerce, (iv) transport and communication and (v) services. Generally no town comes under primary or agricultural activity. Other four functional categories of work are equally important to name the town by its functional activity. The functional classification of towns has to be restricted to cities only because of the non-availability of data for towns having population below 1 lakh. Let us consider the case of six cities of our State. Out of these six Raurkela is mono-functional town and named as industrial town. In this city more than 40% of workers are engaged in industry. Bhubaneswar, the capital city and Puri city are bi-functional and each one is named as service-cum-trade and commercial city. More than 60% of workers are

engaged in two categories of work i.e. in service and in trade and commerce. Other three cities, namely, Sambalpur, Cuttack and Brahmapur are multi-functional towns and named as service-cum-industry-cum-trade and commercial cities. More than 60 per cent of workers are engaged in those three categories of work i.e. service, industry and trade and commerce. Table 3.9 discloses the distribution of workers along with their percentage engaged in different category of work.

Standard Urban Area

Now-a-days the growth of towns is an essential study for the Planners, Demographers, Research Scholars and Politicians. We know that in our country larger towns of to-day will expand their jurisdiction in course of time. The adjoining areas will be influenced and merged in the town. If we look forward for longer period say more than two decades or three, what will be the position of the present existing towns by that time? To answer this question the concept of standard urban area was introduced in 1971 Census. The area constituting an urban agglomeration may change from census to census depending on the changing boundaries of the statutory main urban unit as well as other urban out-growths. Such changes will be taken care of by the Standard Urban Area of a city or a big town of population size of 50,000 and above. Urban Agglomeration as we have seen constitutes a contiguous urban spread over certain adjoining areas with well recognised urban characteristics. The standard urban area is a long term projection. Its limit spreads beyond the urban agglomeration to a limit upto which contiguous urbanisation is reasonably expected to take place in the next two or three decades.

The criteria of SUA are : (i) it should have a core town of a minimum population size of 50,000, (ii) the contiguous area made up of other urban area as well as rural administrative units should have close mutual socio-economic link with the core town and (iii) the probabilities are that the entire area will get fully urbanised in a period of two or three decades. The aim of introducing the concept of SUA is to obtain comparable data for a definite area of urbanisation continuously at least for three decades. The comparable data which will be available for such an area will be helpful for urban development planning. The areas included in SUA have also other characteristics like, (a) predominant urban land use ; (b) intensive interaction with urban centre as reflected in commutation for the purpose of work and secondary educational facilities, extension of city bus services; sale of commodities such as milk, dairy products, vegetables and purchase of food grains, cloths

etc, by the consumers directly; (c) anticipated urban growth as a result of future location of industry, market, transport and communication, administrative and servicing facilities; (d) existence of big villages with a proportion of working forces engaged in non-agricultural industrial categories.

In the 1971 Census there were eight SUAs considered in this State and they were Bhubaneswar, Brahmapur, Jeypur, Cuttack, Baleshwar, Sambalpur, Raurkela and Puri. In the 1981 Census no other new towns are considered as SUA. Cuttack SUA comprises two municipal towns, namely, Cuttack city along with its outgrowth and Choudwar town and 67 revenue villages. Similarly, Raurkela SUA consists of three urban units, viz., Raurkela Steel township (NAC) along with its outgrowth and Raurkela Civil township (NAC) and Jajda Census town with 38 villages, while Brahmapur SUA has 34 villages together with two urban units, viz., Gopalpur town and Brahmapur city. Sambalpur, Burla and Hirakud towns along with their outgrowth together with 15 villages constitute Sambalpur SUA and the remaining four SUAs, namely, Bhubaneswar, Puri, Baleshwar and Jeypur have one town each with 50, 25, 36 and 4 villages respectively.

Table 3.9
Distribution of main workers along with their percentage in different categories of workers of each city in Orissa, 1981

City/City U.As	Total main workers	Primary Sector					Total
		I Culti- vators	II Agricultural labourers	III Livestock, and Forestry, Hunting & Plantations, Orchards & allied activities	IV Mining and Quarrying		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Sambalpur	51,042 (100.00)	2,244 (4.40)	3,325 (6.51)	1,294 (2.53)	24 (0.05)	6,887 (13.49)	
Raurkela	96,169 (100.00)	701 (0.73)	996 (1.04)	1,405 (1.46)	485 (0.50)	3,587 (3.73)	
Cuttack	99,520 (100.00)	690 (0.69)	2,487 (2.50)	1,713 (1.72)	30 (0.03)	4,920 (4.94)	
Brahmapur	42,896 (100.00)	1,291 (3.01)	1,567 (3.65)	792 (1.85)	20 (0.05)	3,670 (8.56)	
Bhubaneswar	69,654 (100.00)	2,309 (3.32)	3,414 (4.90)	1,777 (2.55)	229 (3.33)	7,729 (11.10)	
Puri	28,457 (100.00)	234 (0.82)	395 (1.39)	1,510 (5.31)	16 (0.05)	2,155 (7.57)	

Table 3.9--*Concl'd.*

City/City U.As	Secondary Sector			Tertiary Sector				
	V		VI Construc- tion	Total	VII Trade & Commerce	VIII Trans- port, Storage & Communi- cations	IX Others Services	Total
	Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs	(a) Household Industry						
	(b) Other than Household Industry							
1	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sambalpur	2,456 (4.81)	9,270 (18.16)	2,724 (5.34)	14,450 (28.31)	8,859 (17.36)	4,599 (9.01)	16,246 (31.83)	29,704 (58.20)
Raurkela	1,213 (1.26)	40,278 (41.88)	5,714 (5.94)	47,205 (49.06)	12,648 (13.15)	10,450 (10.87)	22,282 (23.17)	45,380 (47.19)
Cuttack	3,493 (3.51)	22,104 (22.21)	1,944 (1.95)	27,541 (27.67)	22,388 (22.50)	9,917 (9.97)	34,754 (34.92)	67,059 (67.39)
Brahmapur	2,947 (6.87)	5,445 (12.69)	1,621 (3.78)	10,013 (23.34)	11,493 (26.79)	4,709 (10.98)	13,011 (30.33)	29,213 (68.10)
Bhubaneswar	852 (1.22)	5,304 (7.62)	4,188 (6.01)	10,344 (14.85)	11,314 (16.24)	3,999 (5.74)	36,266 (52.07)	51,579 (74.05)
Puri	1,029 (3.62)	2,221 (7.81)	1,094 (3.84)	4,344 (15.27)	8,089 (28.43)	3,715 (13.05)	10,153 (35.68)	21,957 (77.16)

CHAPTER 4

ARE THE NUMBER OF MEN AND WOMEN BALANCED ?

What is sex Ratio?

Number of male population and that of female population constitute total population of a country, state or any geographical area. This natural broad division as a male and a female among human beings is the mystery of the nature. Intellectual mind gets satisfaction only by measuring, counting and arranging thing in a suitable order or series for the future programme. General mathematical question is how many number in each of this natural division of male sex and female sex and whose number is more or less than the other. To compare or to measure one with another the term sex ratio is used, i.e., if we start matching one female to one male at the end we will face three positions, i.e., either male number is excess, or female number is excess or none of them is excess. For this type of matching 1000 is taken as unit, i.e., number of females per 1000 males which is well known as sex ratio. High sex ratio (more than 1000) indicates excess of females over males in a population and similarly low sex ratio (less than 1000) expresses deficit female population and masculine predominance. The balanced sex ratio denotes 1000 females to 1000 males. This balanced sex ratio is rarely observed. However, if we take 5 per cent as the tolerance limit on either side of 1000 then any calculated sex ratio fall within the range 950 to 1050 will be considered as balanced sex ratio.

Sex ratio in India and State

The 1981 Census has revealed that the sex ratio of India is 934. This indicates the low sex ratio i.e. male population are more than the female population. Table 4.1 shows that the sex ratio has been coming down decade to decade in India and in Orissa State.

SEX RATIO OF INDIA AND ORISSA, 1901-81

FEMALE PER 1000 MALE POPULATION

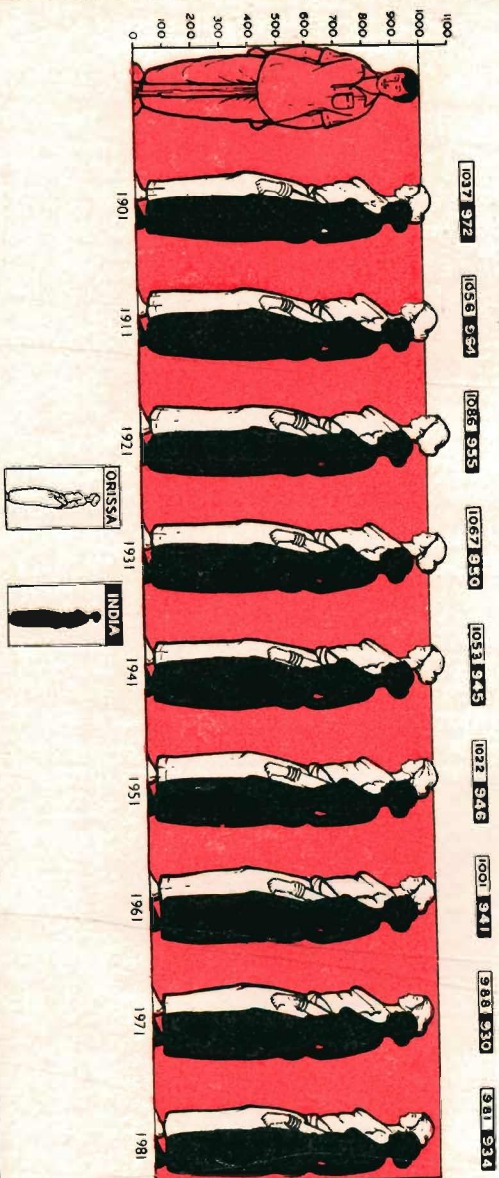


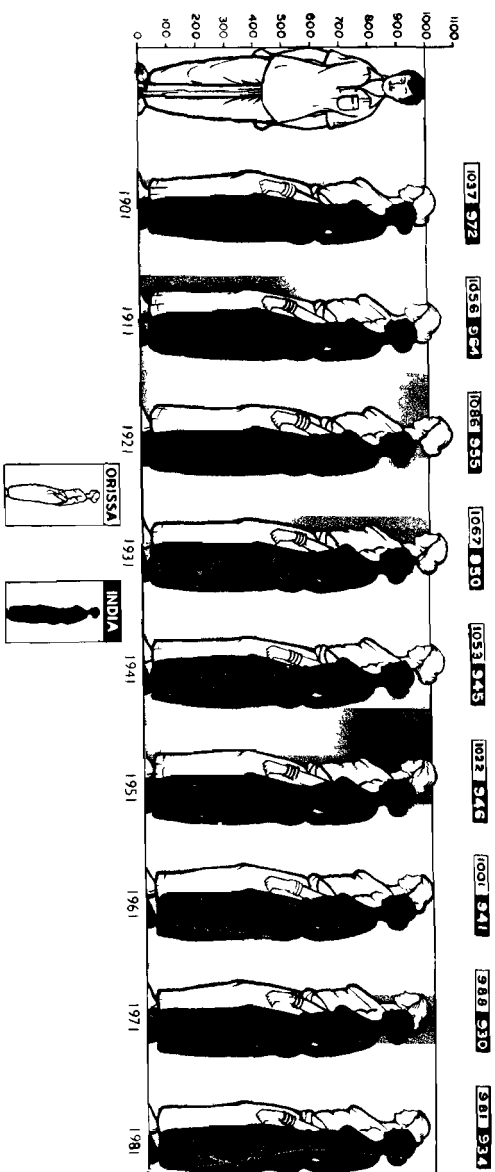
Table 4. 2—Concl'd.

1	2
Madhya Pradesh	941
Maharashtra	937
Manipur	971
Meghalaya	954
Nagaland	863
Orissa	981
Punjab	879
Rajasthan	919
Sikkim	835
Tamil Nadu	977
Tripura	946
Uttar Pradesh	885
West Bengal	911
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	760
Arunachal Pradesh	862
Chandigarh	769
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	974
Delhi	808
Goa, Daman & Diu	981
Lakshadweep	975
Mizoram	919
Pondicherry	985

Kerala is the only State in the country where female outnumber the male by 32 in every 1000 males whereas in all other States number of males predominate that of females. It reveals from the table 4.2 that 8 States including Kerala and 4 Union Territories have the sex ratio within the balanced range of sex ratio 950-1050. The rest 14 States and 5 Union Territories have the sex ratio below the balanced range 950-1050. Out of which only 5 States have sex ratio higher than the country's sex ratio and below the balanced range. Within the balanced range of sex ratio 950-1050 are the States of Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Manipur, Meghalaya, Orissa and Tamil Nadu.

SEX RATIO OF INDIA AND ORISSA, 1901-81

FEMALE PER 1 000 MALE POPULATION



Sex ratio among the districts

Let us see what is the pattern of sex ratio in the districts of our State. The sex ratio figures as recorded in 1981 and 1971 censuses are shown in table 4.3 which will help to study the trend.

Table 4.3

Sex Ratio in Districts of Orissa, 1981

State/District	Sex Ratio in	
	1981	1971
1	2	3
ORISSA	981	988
Sambalpur	972	977
Sundargarh	931	942
Kendujhar	983	977
Mayurbhanj	989	987
Balেশwar	977	972
Cuttack	972	986
Dhenkanal	958	977
Phulabani	999	1,004
Balangir	992	993
Kalahandi	1,010	1,010
Koraput	993	980
Ganjam	1,031	1,042
Puri	960	977

According to 1981 Census, Ganjam district claims the first position in sex ratio with a surplus of 31 females for every one thousand males within the State. Kalahandi comes next with a surplus of 10 females only. These two districts and Phulabani were also in the list of surplus females in 1971 Census. In both the censuses (1981 and 1971) the sex ratio of each district of Orissa except Sundargarh are within the balanced range of sex ratio 950-1050. The sex ratio of Sundargarh district is slightly lower than the balanced range perhaps due to more male members are immigrating for employment facilities in Raurkela Steel Plant.

Sex ratio in Rural and Urban areas

So far we have discussed the sex ratio in respect of combined areas of villages and towns. Now we may look into the sex ratio

of rural and urban areas separately. Table 4.4 presents sex ratio in rural and urban area separately in each district of Orissa.

Table 4.4
Sex Ratio in Rural and Urban Areas

State/District	Sex Ratio 1981	
	Rural	Urban
1	2	3
ORISSA	999	859
Sambalpur	991	879
Sundargarh	988	814
Kendujhar	999	867
Mayurbhanj	998	850
Baleswar	986	883
Cuttack	996	789
Dhenkanal	975	777
Phulabani	1,006	872
Balangir	999	930
Kalahandi	1,015	936
Koraput	1,001	932
Ganjam	1,045	953
Puri	987	819

Table 4.4 clearly indicates that sex ratio in rural areas of each district is within the balanced range of sex ratio 950-1050. Whereas in urban area of each district and State except Ganjam district the sex ratio is lower than the lower limit (950) of balanced range of sex ratio. The urban area of Ganjam district is influenced by the rural people. In comparison with other districts proportion of female population of Ganjam is higher to take part in the urban activity.

For the unbalanced sex ratio there might be several factors of which most important single factor is the birth rate and the death rate. Generally in our country the female infant and maternal mortality are abnormally high mostly due to malnutrition, diseases and early and frequent child bearing without any medical care. Although there are other reasons like war, migration, occupation, etc. for unbalancing sex-ratio, mostly migra-

tion play a vital role in our State. In case of married people the males generally move out leaving their spouses and children and unmarried youth leave home for the purpose of earning which resulted in unbalanced sex ratio of the place.

Sex ratio in different age-group

Sex ratio (the number of females per 1000 males) can also be considered at three main stages of human life such as child, adult and old. Persons in the age group of 0-14 are known as children. Persons at the age group of 15-59 are considered as adults, and old persons are taken at the age group of 60 and above. Table 4.5 shows sex ratio in each broad age groups 0-14, 15-59 and 60 + for each district and State.

Table 4.5

Sex Ratio in broad age group in 1981

State/District	Sex Ratio		
	0-14	15-59	60+
1	2	3	4
ORISSA	995	962	1,066
Sambalpur	996	944	1,081
Sundargarh	982	881	1,145
Kendujhar	993	962	1,142
Mayurbhanj	968	980	1,274
Baleshwar	1,004	962	934
Cuttack	985	964	968
Dhenkanal	1,011	915	999
Phulabani	1,013	974	1,166
Balangir	1,011	963	1,128
Kalahandi	1,025	973	1,302
Koraput	1,000	977	1,134
Ganjam	981	1,054	1,183
Puri	999	929	993

In case of children the excess of girls per 1000 boys are recorded in the districts of Kalahandi, Phulabani, Balangir, Dhenkanal and Baleshwar. But in case of adult or in the productive age group (15-59) Ganjam is the only district where female popu-

lation is excess by 54 over each 1000 males. In all other districts including State number of male predominates that of females. As regards old age group (60+ years) the excess of female population is noticed in all districts except Baleshwar, Cuttack, Dhenkanal and Puri. However, if we consider the balanced range of sex ratio (950-1050) we can find that sex ratio of children in the age group of 0-14 of each district are within the range. In case of middle aged people in the age group of 15-59 the sex ratio of eight districts are within the balanced range. In case of Sundargarh, Puri, Sambalpur, and Dhenkanal low sex ratio and in case of Ganjam high sex ratio is recorded. Whereas in old age the sex ratio of all districts except four have high sex ratio. Out of those four districts, Cuttack, Dhenkanal and Puri have balanced sex ratio and only in Baleshwar it is below sex ratio.

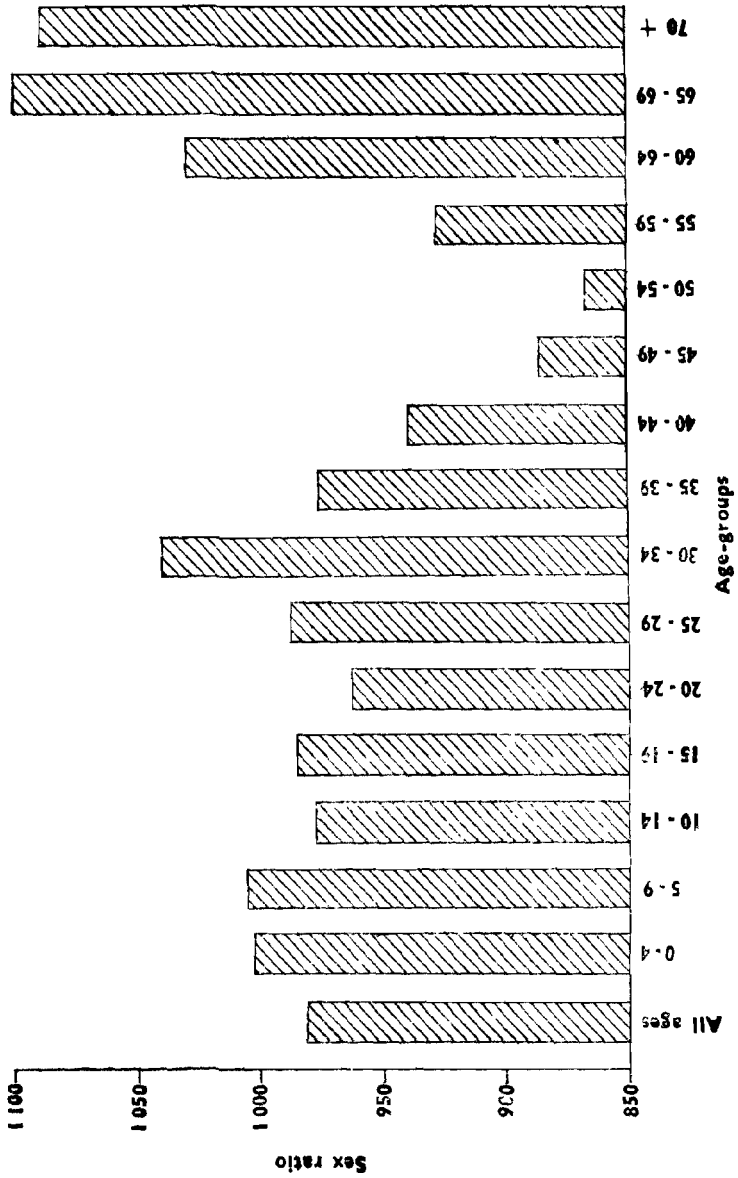
Table 4.6 exhibits the sex ratio in quinquennial age group of Orissa State.

Table 4.6
Sex Ratio in quinquennial age group of Orissa, 1981

Age groups										Sex ratio
1										2
All ages	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	981
0—4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,003
5—9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,006
10—14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	977
15—19	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	985
20—24	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	963
25—29	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	987
30—34	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,040
35—39	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	975
40—44	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	938
45—49	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	885
50—54	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	867
55—59	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	927
60—64	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,029
65—69	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,099
70+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,088

Table 4.6 reveals that upto age 39 in each quinquennial age group of Orissa State the sex ratio are within the balanced range of sex ratio 950-1050. After the age 40, sex ratio do not maintain uniform order due to risk of lives of each sex. During the period

SEX RATIO IN DIFFERENT AGE-GROUPS OF ORISSA 1981



of age 40 to 59, low sex ratios i.e. below 950 are recorded and it is perhaps due to high proportion death rate of female. But after the age of 60, sex ratio is high; it is perhaps due to heavy casualty of male lives in old age.

Age structure

For any planning of economic and social development due consideration has to be given to the size of population as well as its age structure. Persons in each age group have their own special requirements and rights. The children require educational facilities, the young people want employment and the old are in need of special medical attention etc.

At the time of census-taking age is recorded in completed years. If a person says 20 years 11 months and some days old and his next birth day comes after the sunrise of 1st March 1981, his age for the purpose of Census, shall be 20 years and not 21 years. From the collected age data, the age distribution is obtained by grouping male and female separately at every age. The proportion of the population contained in different age groups is known as age structure.

Age composition and dependency ratio

Table 4.7 presents the percentage distribution of population by broad age groups and dependency ratio in a few selected countries of the world for latest available year.

Table 4.7 reveals that more than 60 per cent of total population of the country like U.S.S.R., Canada, Japan, F.D.R., G.D.R., Poland, U.S.A. and France live in the age group 15-59. There are only three countries, namely, Bangladesh, Pakistan and Mexico which have less than 50 per cent and more than 48 per cent of total population of the country are recorded under this broad age group 15-59. In all other countries more than 50 per cent and less than 60 per cent of total population are enumerated under this age 15-59. Persons of this age group 15-59 are active and able to help the persons of other two broad age groups i.e. children of 0-14 age and old men of age 60+ to maintain their lives. Out of those 20 selected countries 5 have more than 40 per cent of their total population in the child age 0-14. Those 5 countries are Mexico, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Iran and Nepal. In another group of 5 countries namely India, Sri Lanka, China, Turkey and Argentina have the children whose percentage figure is in between 30 to 40 per cent of their total

Table 4.7

Age composition of the population in a few selected countries of the world for latest available year

Sl. No.	Country	Year	Percentage distribution of population by age groups					Depend- ency Ratio (per 100)
			0-14	15-59	60+	7		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
1.	U.S.A.	1982	22.18	61.67	16.15	62		
2.	Canada	1983	21.92	63.78	14.30	57		
3.	England	1982	19.93	59.40	20.67	68		
4.	France	1983	21.81	60.42	17.77	66		
5.	Sweden	1981	19.24	58.48	22.28	71		
6.	F.D.R.	1982	16.86	63.39	19.75	58		
7.	G.D.R.	1983	19.34	61.91	18.75	62		
8.	U.S.S.R.	1980	24.52	65.66	10.18	53		
9.	Japan	1982	22.96	63.53	13.51	57		
10.	Mexico	1979	46.18	49.08	4.74	104		
11.	Iran	1981	43.22	52.85	6.36	94		
12.	Turkey	1980	38.54	54.83	6.62	82		
13.	Poland	1982	24.73	61.91	13.35	62		
14.	Argentina	1980	30.35	57.85	11.80	73		
15.	Pakistan	1981	45.15	48.14	6.71	108		
16.	Bangladesh	1981	45.82	49.34	4.84	103		
17.	Nepal	1981	41.35	52.94	5.71	89		
18.	Sri Lanka.	1981	35.27	58.09	6.64	72		
19.	India	1981	39.55	53.91	6.49	85		
20.	China	1982	33.60	58.76	7.64	70		

SOURCE :—Table 7 of U. N. Demographic year Book, 1983 for all countries except U.S.S.R. for which the source in table 2 where the age groups relate to 0—14, 15—64 and 65+ respectively.

population. Only four countries England, Sweden, F.D.R. and G.D.R. have less than 20 per cent of their population in the child age group 0-14. The rest 6 countries have the percentage figure in between 20 to 30 in the child age group 0-14. The percentage figure of old men of aged 60 + is less than that of children in age 0-14 in each of the selected countries except England, Sweden and F.D.R.

Percentage of population in age groups 0-14 and 60 + are almost dependent on the percentage of population in age group 15-59. If we compare these two groups we can do so by computing dependency ratio between them. It is seen from the table 4.7 that the dependency ratio is more than 100 in case of Bangladesh, Pakistan and Mexico. There is no country where dependency ratio is below 50 per 100.

Persons in the ages 15-59 are the main force of a nation. This group is also economically productive and biologically capable of reproduction. Normally this group provided working population and is recognised as active group. In advanced countries the proportion of population in this age group is 50 per cent and above while in the developing countries it is below 60.

Age composition in district and Orissa along with percentage value of population

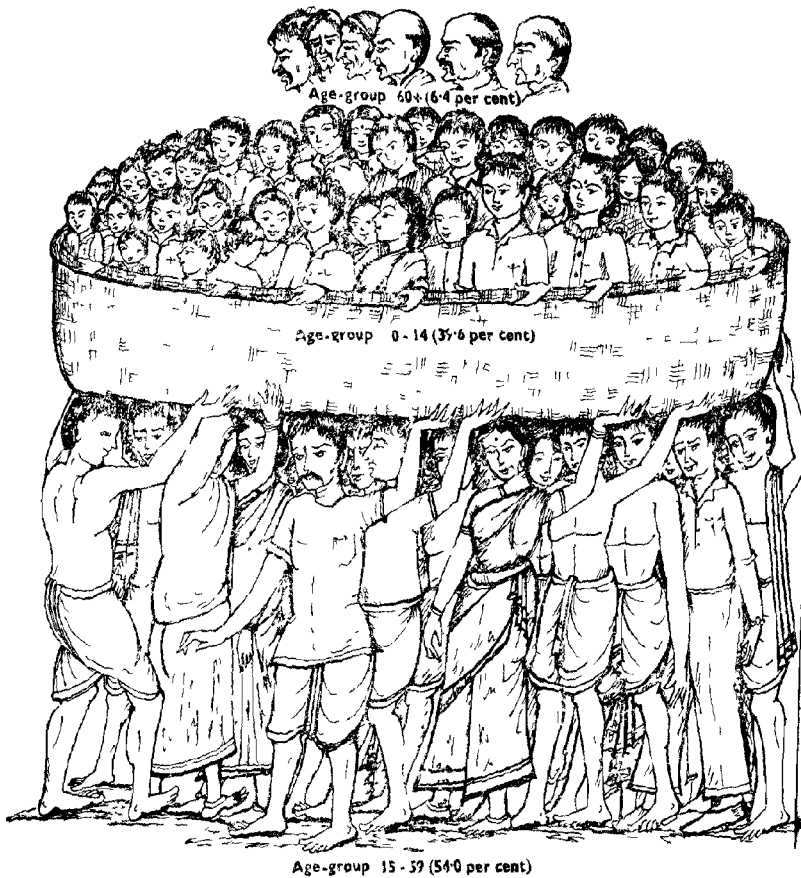
Table 4.8 shows the distribution of population along with percentage value by broad age group and dependency ratio in each district.

Let us see what is the age composition and dependency ratio of our State. As per the 1981 Census the children in the age group 0-14 years make 39.6 per cent of our population which is at par with our country. Old men aged 60 years and above constitute 6.4 per cent, which is also same as that of our country. Over fourteen million or 54.00 per cent of total population are recorded in the age 15-59 of our State. The percentage figure is also similar to our country. The dependency ratio of Orissa and that of our country is same as 85 per 100. The percentage of population within the active age group 15-59 in each district of the State lies within the range 51-56. In the child age group 0-14, percentage of population of each district lies within the range 37-42.

The old men of aged 60 year and above constitute the low percentage figure of total population in each district which lies within the range 4-8. Whereas dependency ratio in each district

Table 4.8
Population with percentage in different age-groups and dependency ratio, 1981 (Population in age-groups)

State/Districts	0-14 years			15-59 years		60 years & above		Depend- ency ratio
	Popula- tion	Percent- age to total Popula- tion	3	Popula- tion	Percent- age to total Popula- tion	Popula- tion	Percent- age to total Popula- tion	
1	2			4	5	6	7	8
ORISSA .	.	.	.	14,222,069	54.0	1,684,928	6.4	85
Sambalpur .	.	.	.	1,258,493	55.2	163,394	7.2	81
Sundargarh .	.	.	.	737,306	55.1	64,260	4.8	81
Kendujnar .	.	.	.	612,516	55.0	56,660	5.0	82
Mayurbhanj .	.	.	.	885,222	56.0	82,393	5.2	79
Baleshwar .	.	.	.	1,167,871	51.9	147,066	6.5	93
Cuttack .	.	.	.	2,467,576	53.3	363,655	7.9	88
Dhenkanal .	.	.	.	835,423	52.8	95,740	6.0	89
Phulabani .	.	.	.	398,478	55.5	39,289	5.5	80
Balangir .	.	.	.	788,503	54.0	98,716	6.8	85
Kalahandi .	.	.	.	710,783	53.1	72,852	5.4	88
Koraput .	.	.	.	1,385,866	55.8	113,853	4.6	79
Ganjam .	.	.	.	1,393,749	52.2	179,681	6.7	92
Puri .	.	.	.	1,580,282	54.1	207,372	7.1	85

DEPENDENCY RATIO, ORISSA, 1981

varies from 79 to 93. Baleshwar district is the highest in recording the dependency ratio of 93 per 100. Ganjam comes as the next with 92 per 100. The lowest dependency ratio is recorded in Koraput and Mayurbhanj as 79.

Now we may conclude that the age composition among the district more or less follow the same pattern as in case of state.

The figures on quinquennial age groups as per 1981 Census are not compiled from full count of individual slips but estimated from 20 per cent area sampling. The table 4.9 exhibits the male and female population separately in quinquennial age group of the State. The age pyramid presented for 1981 Census is based upon the data as represented in the table.

Table 4.9

Male and Female population of the State, 1981

Age group	Estimated Population from 20 per cent sample	
	Males	Females
1	2	3
All ages	13,309,785	13,060,484
0—4	1,557,213	1,562,212
5—9	1,897,539	1,908,506
10—14	1,784,668	1,743,708
15—19	1,305,417	1,286,272
20—24	1,081,239	1,041,365
25—29	989,873	977,474
30—34	798,226	830,037
35—39	825,164	804,539
40—44	723,331	678,808
45—49	642,150	568,180
50—54	545,407	472,970
55—59	338,153	313,464
60—64	344,573	354,585
65—69	173,590	190,803
70—74	153,758	180,193
75—79	62,906	66,460
80—84	51,943	52,707
85—89	12,115	11,165
90—94	7,559	8,456
95—99	2,348	2,587
100+	1,937	2,239

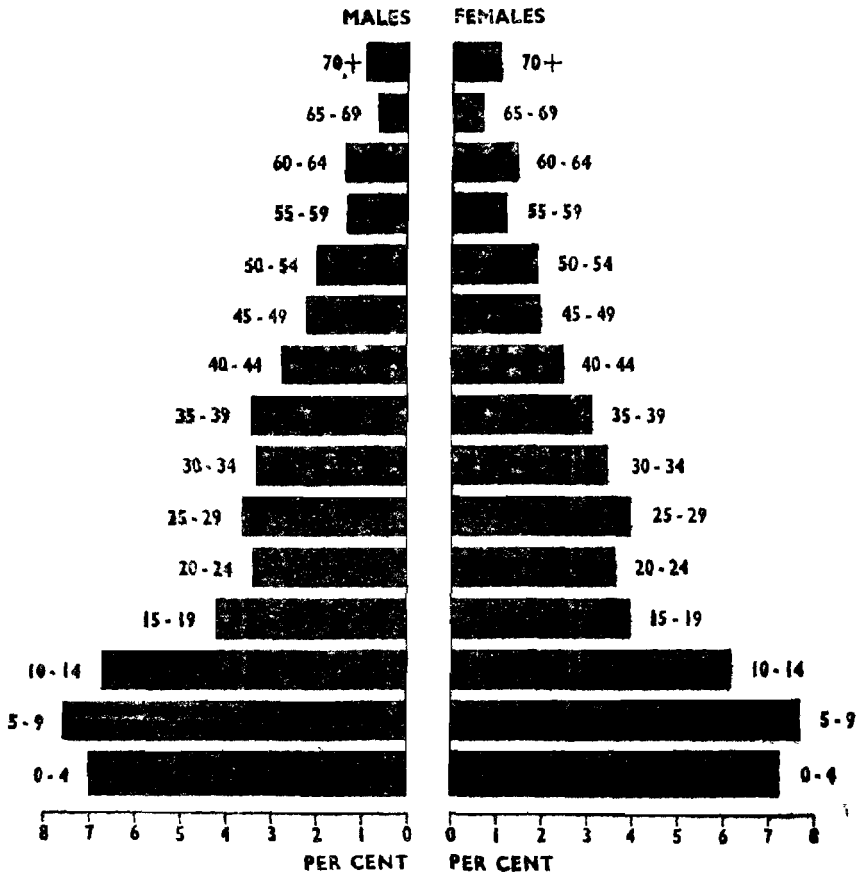
Age distribution and marital status

Besides age, marital status is one of the most important demographic data collected and presented by Census. It is universally known that after reaching the stage of puberty a girl is considered for marriage. Commonly the age from 11-15 is the age of puberty for Indian girl. Marriage is a social and natural custom. Other than giving birth to a child, each male member needs the service of a female member for cooking, attending sick bed, taking care of child and old parents, all other essential work of a household and for smooth running of a household. From the very beginning it has been seen that a male is mightier than a female in physical strength and accordingly all sorts of work requiring physical strength like war, hunting, field-work etc. is mostly undertaken by a male member. Considering the vital needs of the mankind it is probable that, the principle of marriage has been adopted for maintaining discipline in the society.

Generally marriage means union of a male and female as husband and wife.

At the time of census-taking each individual's marital status was recorded as either 'never married', 'married', 'widowed', 'divorced or separated'. A person who had never been married at any time before was treated as never married. A person was treated as married if he or she lives with his or her spouse. Person whose husband or wife is dead and who has not married again is treated as widowed. Person who had been separated from wife or husband and is living apart with no apparent intention of living together again or who has been divorced either by decree of a law court or by an accepted social or religious custom was taken as separated or divorced.

The table 4.10 shows distribution of population along with its percentage value to total population of the State by marital status and broad age group.

AGE-PYRAMID**ORISSA, 1971**

AGE-PYRAMID

ORISSA, 1981

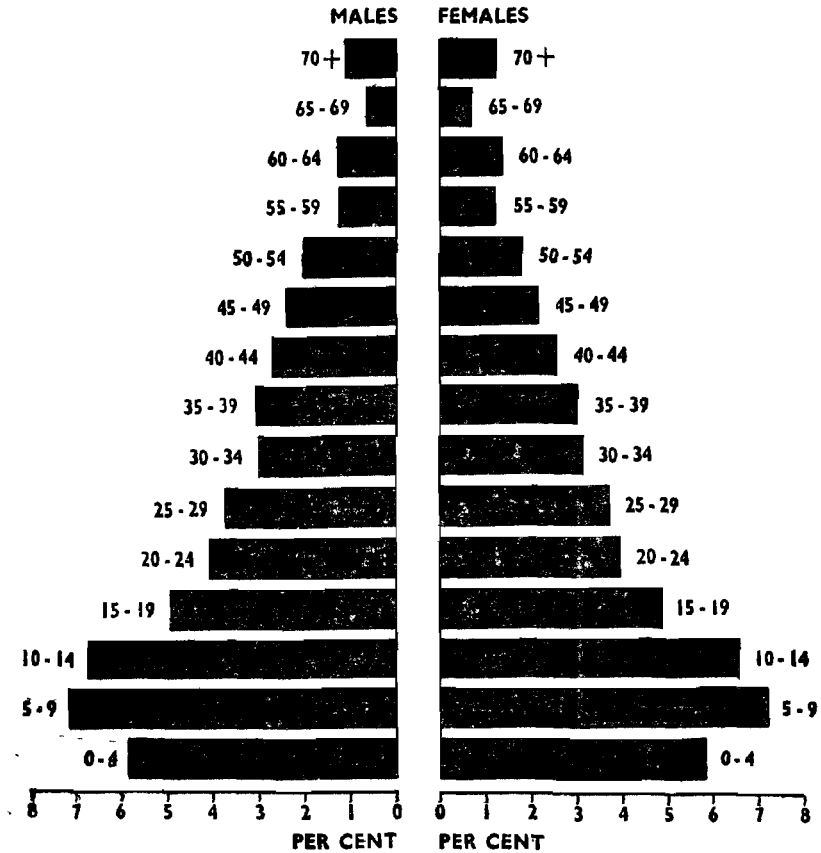


Table 4. 10

Distribution of Population along with its percentage by broad age-groups and marital status of the State, 1981

Marital Status	Age-group					
	0—14	% to Total Population	15—49	% to Total Population	50+ years	% to Total Population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Never Married .	10,430,038	39.56	3,264,641	12.38	17,160	0.07
Married .	22,329	0.08	8,830,348	33.49	2,216,350	8.41
Widowed	203	0.00	373,296	1.42	1,110,233	4.21
Divorced or separated	329	0.00	80,726	0.31	10,534	0.04

Out of every one hundred population of our State 40 persons are under the age group 0-14 who are recorded as never married, 48 are in the age group of 15—49, of which 34 are married, 12 are never married and 2 are widowed, divorced or separated and rest 12 are in the age 50+. Of which 8 are married and 4 are widowed. The number of divorced and separated is negligible in the State.

The table 4.11 presents information regarding number of persons in different marital status in each district of the State as per 1981 Census. It also gives an idea about the percentage distribution among marital status to the total population of the district and State.

Table 4.11 reveals that 13.72 million or 52.02 per cent of total population of the State are never married. Percentage of never married people varies from 48 to 55 in all the districts of the State. Married persons are 11.07 million which constitute 42 per cent of the State population. In each district, married persons formulate the percentage figure to this total population which lies within the range 39 to 46.

There are 1.48 million widowed and their percentage figure to total population of the State is 5.63. This percentage figure of widowed of each district varies from 4 to 7 in the State. Similarly 0.09 million of the State population are enumerated under the category of 'Divorced or separated'. Their percentage figure is 0.35. In all the districts the percentage figure of this category of people is less than one point. It varies from 0.12 to 0.79 per cent.

Table 4.11*Distribution of population along with its percentage by marital status in each district 1981*

State/District	Marital status with percentage distribution			
	Never married	Married	Widowed	Divorced or separated
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
1	2	3	4	5
ORISSA	13,717,216 (52.02)	11,072,298 (41.99)	1,484,165 (5.63)	91,630 (0.35)
Sambalpur	1,110,516 (48.69)	1,026,774 (45.01)	131,097 (5.75)	12,325 (0.54)
Sundargarh	720,741 (53.87)	554,138 (41.42)	58,366 (4.36)	4,428 (0.33)
Kendujhar	602,140 (54.02)	447,165 (40.12)	62,232 (5.58)	2,876 (0.26)
Mayurbhanj	826,670 (52.26)	638,222 (40.35)	104,287 (6.59)	12,474 (0.79)
Baleshwar	1,218,777 (54.10)	895,424 (39.75)	134,132 (5.95)	4,114 (0.18)
Cuttack	2,446,106 (52.85)	1,900,427 (41.06)	275,530 (5.95)	5,725 (0.12)
Dhenkanal	849,804 (53.69)	656,311 (41.46)	73,405 (4.63)	2,609 (0.16)
Phulabani	363,819 (50.72)	305,086 (42.53)	43,307 (6.04)	4,944 (0.69)
Balangir	729,135 (49.97)	637,517 (43.69)	83,830 (5.75)	8,431 (0.58)
Kalahandi	684,212 (51.09)	573,767 (42.84)	73,443 (5.48)	7,530 (0.56)
Koraput	1,224,833 (49.31)	1,109,803 (44.68)	130,866 (5.27)	18,074 (0.73)
Ganjam	1,424,790 (53.96)	1,080,819 (40.48)	159,208 (5.96)	4,604 (0.17)
Puri	1,515,673 (51.89)	1,246,847 (42.68)	154,462 (5.29)	3,497 (0.12)

NOTE— (i) Total population includes “unspecified marital status”.

(ii) Figures shown in the brackets indicate percentage.

CHAPTER 5

HOW MANY OF US CAN READ AND WRITE?

Literacy and education indicate the social development of a community. From the Vedic period, literacy and learning were considered very important in Indian society. In the developed countries of the world almost every person is literate or educated, but in our country majority of us cannot even read and write.

For Census, a person is considered to be literate who can both read and write with understanding in any language. A person who can merely read but cannot write, is not literate. Similarly, a person who can write but cannot read is not literate. So if a person who cannot write and/or read is treated as illiterate in Census counting. Children upto 4 years were treated as illiterate even if the child was going to school and had picked up reading and writing a few odd words. To identify literate and illiterate this method is adopted in Census of India.

Rank in Literacy

The literacy rate including population of 0-4 age group in each State and Union Territory is presented in Table 5.1.

Table 5.1

*States and Union Territories arranged in the order of literacy Ranking in 1981 Census
(including population in age-group 0-4)*

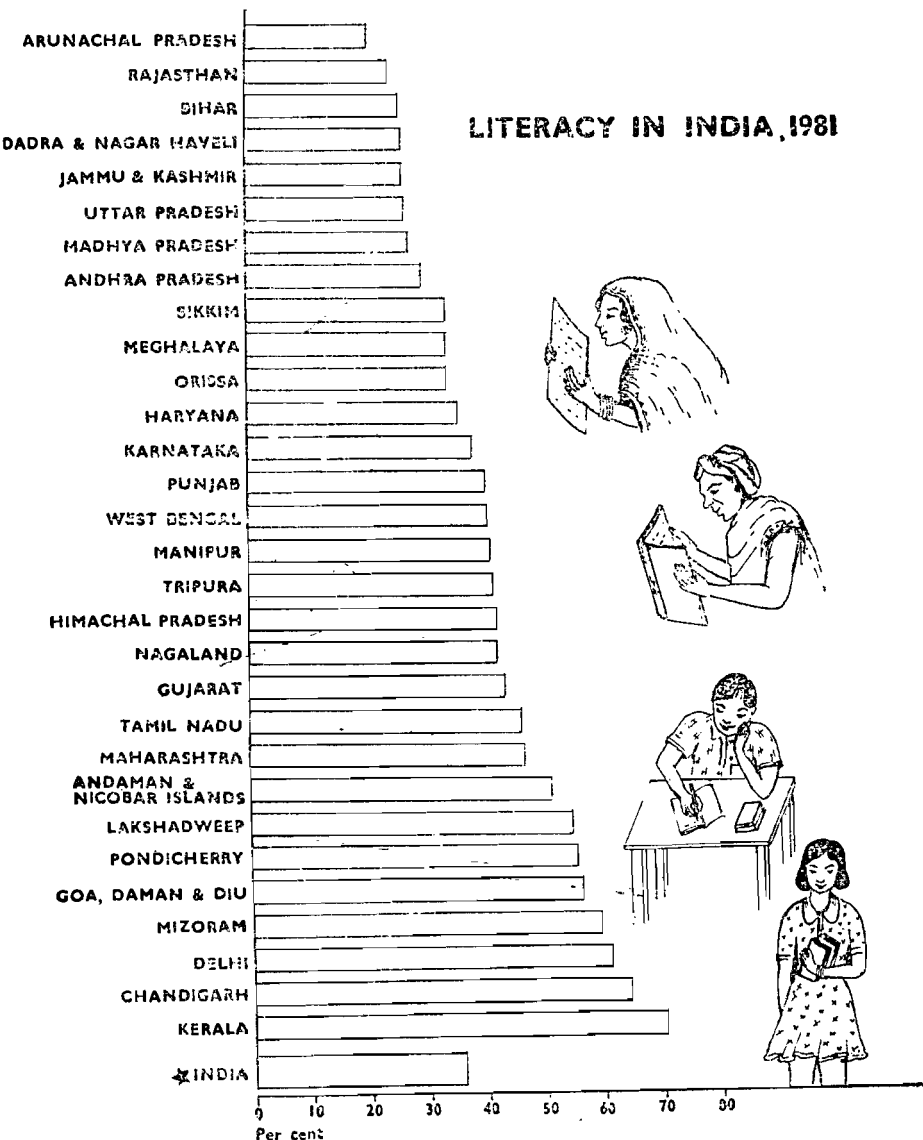
Rank in 1981	State/Union Territory	Literacy Rate in 1981	Literacy Rate in 1971	Rank in 1971
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Kerala	70.42	60.42	2
2.	Chandigarh	64.79	61.56	1
3.	Delhi	61.54	56.61	3
4.	Mizoram	59.88	53.79	4
5.	Goa, Daman & Diu	56.66	44.75	6
6.	Pondicherry	55.85	46.02	5
7.	Lakshadweep	55.07	43.66	7
8.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	51.56	43.59	8

Table 5.1—Concd.

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Maharashtra	47.18	39.18	10
10.	Tamil Nadu	46.76	39.46	9
11.	Gujarat	43.70	35.79	11
12.	Nagaland	42.57	27.40	19
13.	Himachal Pradesh	42.48	31.96	15
14.	Tripura	42.12	30.98	17
15.	Manipur	41.35	32.91	14
16.	West Bengal	40.94	33.20	13
17.	Punjab	40.86	33.67	12
18.	Karnataka	38.46	31.52	16
19.	Haryana	36.14	26.89	20
20.	Orissa	34.23	26.18	21
21.	Meghalaya	34.08	29.49	18
22.	Sikkim	34.05	17.74	28
23.	Andhra Pradesh	29.94	24.57	22
24.	Madhya Pradesh	27.87	22.14	23
25.	Uttar Pradesh	27.16	21.70	24
26.	Jammu & Kashmir	26.67	18.58	27
27.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	26.67	14.97	29
28.	Bihar	26.20	19.94	25
29.	Rajasthan	24.38	19.07	26
30.	Arunachal Pradesh	20.79	11.29	30

From table 5.1, it is revealed that Kerala has the highest literacy rate as 70.42 per cent among all the States as against the literacy average of the country, 36.23 per cent in 1981 Census. Chandigarh comes next with 64.79 followed by Delhi with 61.54. The lowest percentage of literacy is recorded against Arunachal Pradesh whose percentage rate is 20.79. Rajasthan has recorded just above it with literacy rate of 24.38 whereas Orissa is placed at 20th position in the literacy ranking among all the States and Union Territories of India with percentage of 34.23 whereas in 1971 its rank was 21st. In 1971 Census, Chandigarh and Kerala inter-changed their position in ranking as 1st and 2nd but Arunachal Pradesh maintained the last position in both the Censuses.

To get the true literacy picture, the age group 0-4, should be excluded from total population. The table 5.2 presents the percentage of literates to total population of 14 States in India. The percentage of literates is calculated only for population aged



★ Excluding Assam.

5 years and above in 1981 and as such the rate of literacy of our country is 41.44 per cent. In other words, in every one hundred persons of our country only 41 persons can read and write. Rest 59 are yet to be made literate for the betterment of our country.

Table 5.2
Literacy for 14 States of India, 1981

Country/States	Percentage of literates to total population (Excluding population in age-group 0-4)
1	2
INDIA	41.44
Andhra Pradesh	34.09
Bihar	30.24
Gujarat	49.90
Haryana	41.67
Karnataka	43.94
Kerala	78.92
Madhya Pradesh	32.25
Maharashtra	53.60
Orissa	38.83
Punjab	46.30
Rajasthan	28.39
Tamil Nadu	52.64
Uttar Pradesh	31.38
West Bengal	46.24

Kerala is the only State where 79 out of every 100 are enumerated as literate in 1981. There are only two other States, namely, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu which have 54 and 53 literates respectively in every 100 persons. All other States have less than 50 per cent of literates. In case of literacy, we are not far behind, but still, we are lagging behind. The average literacy of our country is 41. Only 39 of every 100 persons of the State know reading and writing. Our neighbouring States Andhra Pradesh (34 per cent), Madhya Pradesh (32 per cent) and Bihar (30 per cent) are maintaining low rate of literacy in comparison to our State. Whereas, West Bengal shows better rate of literacy (46 per cent) than Orissa.

Percentage growth of literacy during 1961-71 and 1971-81

Table 5.3 shows the percentage growth of literacy during 1961-71 and 1971-81 in each State and Union Territory of the country.

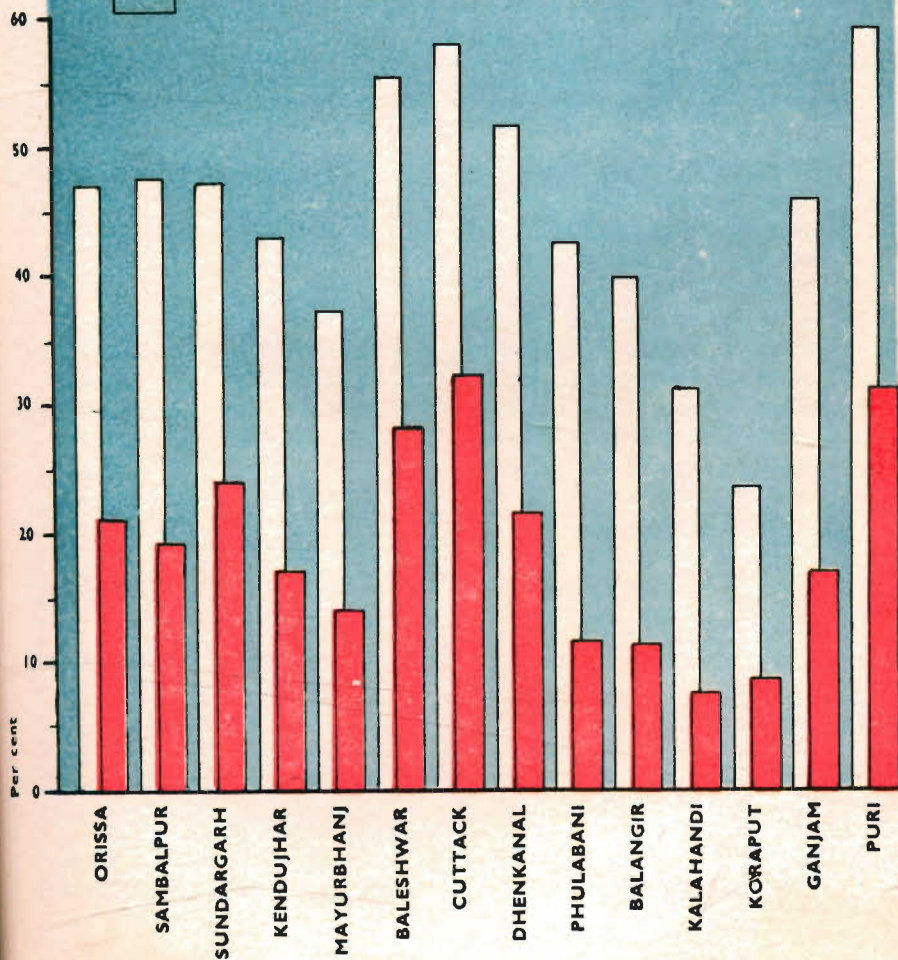
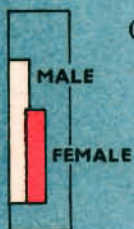
Table 5.3

Percentage growth of literacy during 1961-71 and 1971-81 in each State and Union Territory

Sl. No.	Name of States and Union Territories	Literacy			Percentage growth of literacy during	
		1961	1971	1991	1961-71	1971-81
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	INDIA . . .	24.02	29.46	36.23	+22.65	+22.98
1.	Andhra Pradesh . . .	21.19	24.57	29.94	+15.95	+21.86
2.	Bihar . . .	18.40	19.94	26.20	+ 8.37	+31.39
3.	Gujarat . . .	30.45	35.79	43.70	+17.54	+22.10
4.	Haryana . . .	..	26.89	36.14	..	+34.40
5.	Himachal Pradesh . . .	17.15	31.96	42.48	+26.36	+32.92
6.	Jammu & Kashmir . . .	11.03	18.58	26.67	+23.45	+43.54
7.	Karnataka . . .	25.40	31.52	38.46	+24.09	+22.02
8.	Kerala . . .	46.85	60.42	70.42	+28.96	+16.55
9.	Madhya Pradesh . . .	17.13	22.14	27.87	+29.25	+25.88
10.	Maharashtra . . .	29.82	39.18	47.18	+31.39	+20.42
11.	Manipur . . .	30.42	32.91	41.35	+ 8.19	+25.65
12.	Meghalaya ' . . .	..	29.49	34.08	..	+15.56
13.	Nagaland . . .	17.91	27.40	42.57	+52.99	+25.36
14.	Orissa . . .	21.66	26.18	34.23	+20.87	+30.75
15.	Punjab . . .	24.22	33.67	40.86	+39.02	+21.35
16.	Rajasthan . . .	15.21	19.07	24.38	+25.38	+27.84
17.	Sikkim . . .	12.33	17.74	34.05	+43.88	+91.94
18.	Tamil Nadu . . .	31.41	39.46	46.76	+25.63	+18.50
19.	Tripura . . .	20.24	30.98	42.12	+53.06	+35.96
20.	Uttar Pradesh . . .	17.55	21.70	27.15	+22.95	+25.16
21.	West Bengal . . .	29.28	33.20	40.94	+13.39	+23.31
22.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands . . .	33.63	43.59	51.66	+29.62	+18.28
23.	Arunachal Pradesh . . .	..	11.29	20.79	..	+84.15
24.	Chandigarh . . .	..	61.56	64.79	..	+ 5.25

MALE AND FEMALE LITERACY IN DISTRICTS OF ORISSA 1981

(Including population in age group 0-4)



the highest position showing 84.15 per cent growth of literacy during the decade 1971-81. Dadra and Nagar Haveli follows with the percentage of 78.16.

Literacy among male and female population in our State

Now we may discuss the literacy among our male and female population of Orissa State. The table 5.4 shows male and female literacy separately among the population of aged 5 years and above in 1981.

Table 5.4
Literacy Rate, Orissa (Excluding 0=4 age group)

	Male	Female	Total
Population (excluding 0=4 age group)	11,752,573	11,498,273	23,250,846
Literate population	6,268,643	2,758,562	9,027,205
Percentage of literate population to the total male/female population.	53.34	23.99	38.83

The literate male population cover up more than half of the male population excluding 0-4 age group whereas in case of females it does not cover even one-fourth of the females in our State. In 1971, the rate of female literacy was 13.92. The female literacy achieved a good progress in 1981 over 1971. Still there is a very large segment of female population which do not know how to write and read. It is a great task before us to make these 9 million illiterate females to literates.

Literacy in Rural and Urban areas of Orissa

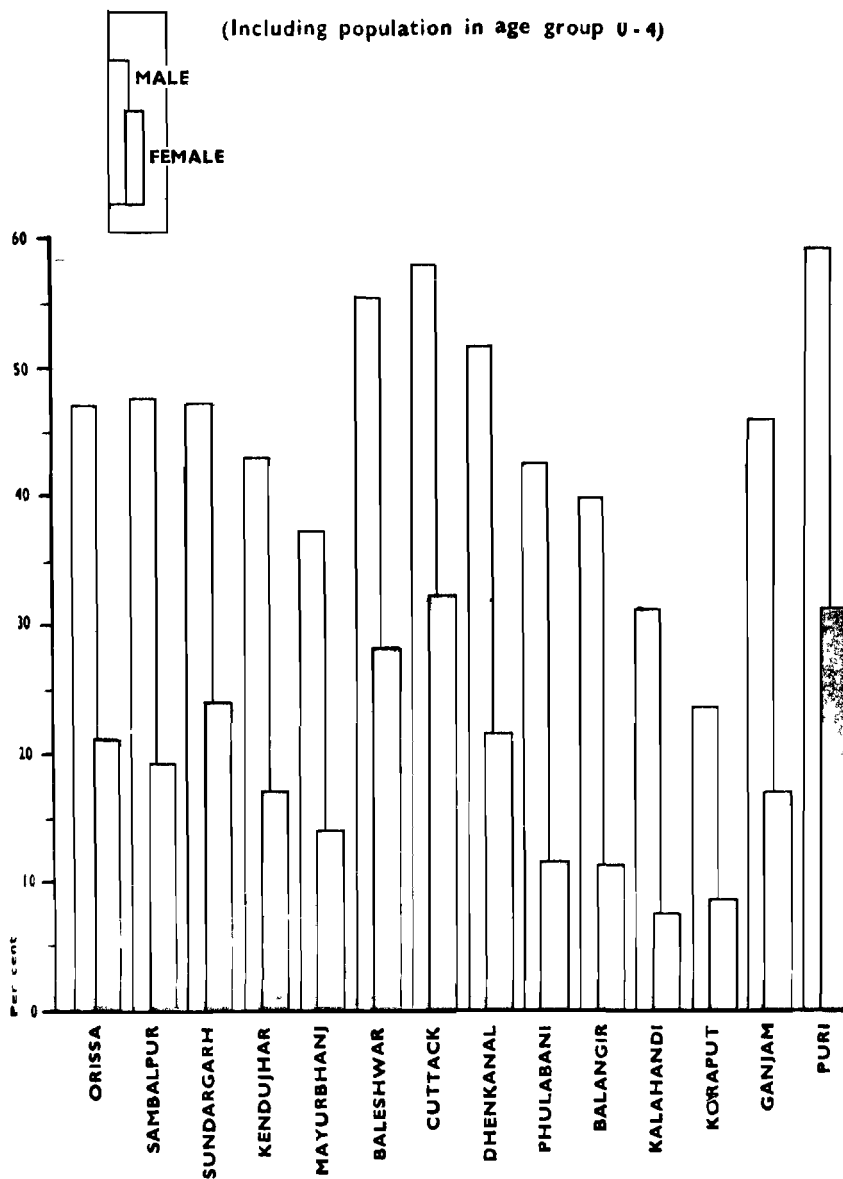
We may now turn to the rural-urban differential in the rates of literacy. The table 5.5 broadly indicates the literacy in the rural and urban areas of the Orissa State as per 1981 Census.

Table 5.5
Rural-Urban literacy

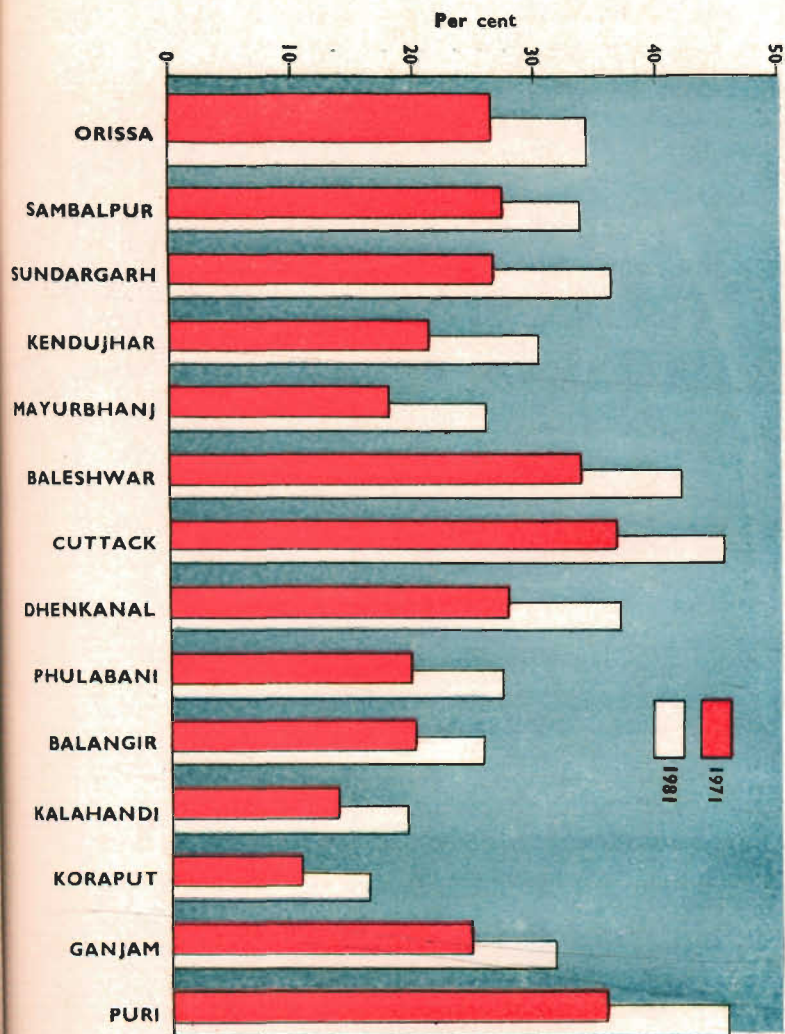
	Rural	Urban	Total
Population (excluding 0=4 age group population).	20,511,673	2,739,173	23,250,846
Literate population	7,323,619	1,703,586	9,027,205
Percentage of literate population to the Total/Rural/Urban population.	35.70	62.19	38.83

MALE AND FEMALE LITERACY IN DISTRICTS OF ORISSA 1981

(Including population in age group 0 - 4)



LITERACY IN DISTRICTS OF ORISSA 1971-1981



per cent follow closely. Koraput district is the lowest among all the districts in 1981 with 13.88 per cent, Kalahandi with 20.09 per cent, Balangir with 26.42 per cent, Mayurbhanj with 26.80 per cent are among the districts which have a low proportion of rural literates.

So far rural literacy among male is concerned, Cuttack, Puri and Baleshwar districts claim above 60 per cent literacy. The rural male literacy of Cuttack district is 64.34 per cent whereas in case of Puri, it is 64.26 and Baleshwar district comes next with 63.00 per cent. The other two districts Dhenkanal and Sambalpur have rural male literacy of more than State rural male literacy 50.45 per cent but less than 60 per cent. In this respect, Koraput district presents a miserable proportion with 21.73 per cent. All other districts have a low proportion of rural male literates.

Coming to the other sex, the female literacy in the rural areas of the districts is not satisfactory. Out of every 100 females in rural areas of the State only 21 are enumerated as literates. In the districts of Cuttack, Baleshwar, Puri and Dhenkanal rural female literacy is higher than the State average 20.93 per cent. In rest of 9 districts the rural female literacy is less than that of State average.

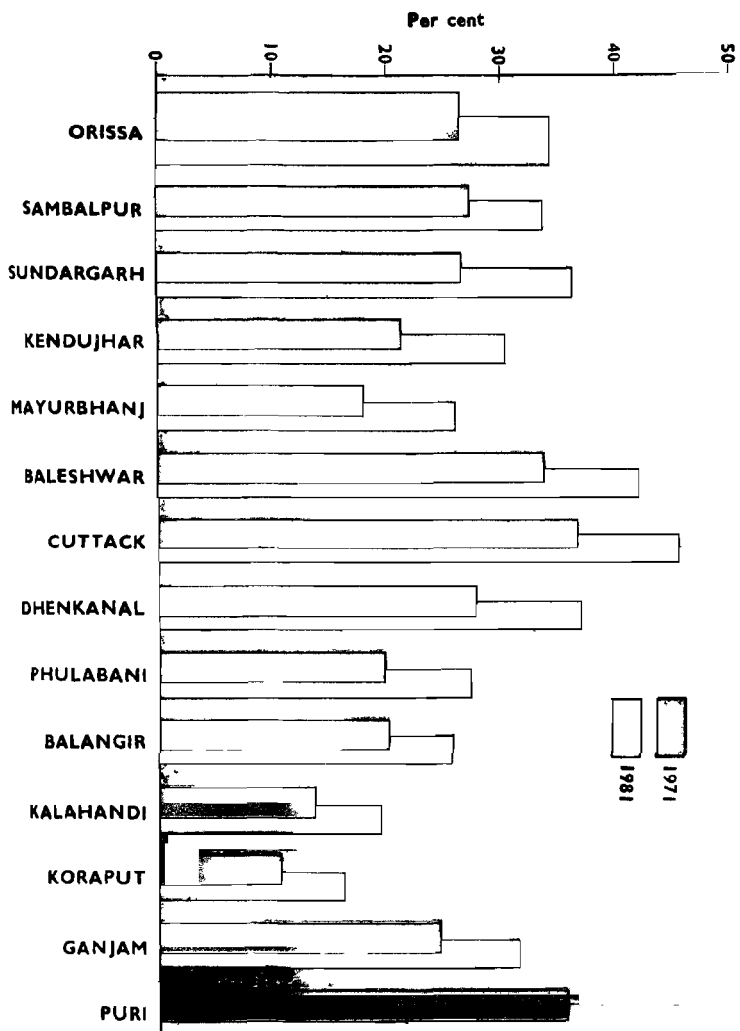
Literacy in Urban area

The strength of literacy is somewhat better in the urban sector than the rural. The general literacy rate for urban areas in Orissa is 62.19 per cent. The literacy of urban males is nearly 73 per cent (73.30) while in case of females it is 49.01 per cent.

The urban male literacy of each district of the State varies from 64 per cent to 81 per cent which is quite satisfactory. In urban area of Phulabani district 80 male members are recorded as literate and educated persons in every 100 males, whereas lowest urban male literacy is recorded as 64.14 in Koraput district. All other districts have urban male literacy in between that of Phulabani and Koraput district.

As it is seen in table 5.6 that literacy of women in urban area is better than that of in rural area of each district of the State. Urban female literacy of each district lies in the range of 35 per cent to 61 per cent. In urban area of Puri district 61 female are enumerated as literate and educated out of every one hundred females. Kalahandi urban area has 36 literate and educated women in every 100 women. Urban female literacy in all other 11 districts lies in between the percentage figures of these two districts.

LITERACY IN DISTRICTS OF ORISSA 1971-1981



Growth of literacy in Districts

Let us consider now the growth of literacy within the districts of the State. In this regard table 5.7 exhibits the literacy in 1961, 1971 and 1981 along with the percentage growth of literacy between 1961-1971 & 1971-1981 in each district of the State.

Table 5.7

Growth of Literacy in each district, 1961-71 and 1971-81

Rank in 1981	Name of District	Literacy			Percentage growth of literacy	
		1981	1971 (Rank)	1961 (Rank)	1961-71	1971-81
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Puri	45.50	35.34 (2)	29.49 (2)	+19.84	+28.75
2.	Cuttack	45.43	36.43 (1)	29.82 (1)	+22.17	+24.70
3.	Baleswar	42.06	33.71 (3)	29.49 (3)	+14.31	+24.77
4.	Dhenkanal	36.88	27.76 (4)	23.43 (4)	+18.38	+32.85
5.	Sundargarh	36.17	26.47 (6)	19.71 (7)	+34.30	+36.65
6.	Sambalpur	33.83	27.12 (5)	22.93 (5)	+18.27	+24.74
7.	Ganjam	31.31	24.42 (7)	21.32 (6)	+14.54	+28.21
8.	Kendujhar	30.22	21.25 (8)	17.66 (9)	+20.33	+42.21
9.	Phulabani	27.08	19.79 (10)	17.69 (8)	+11.87	+36.84
10.	Mayurbhanj	25.71	18.05 (11)	14.18 (11)	+27.29	+42.44
11.	Balangir	25.63	19.92 (9)	14.59 (10)	+36.53	+28.66
12.	Kalahandi	19.42	13.85 (12)	11.51 (12)	+20.33	+40.22
13.	Koraput	16.13	10.58 (13)	8.14 (13)	+29.98	+52.46

From the table 5.7 it is revealed that the districts of coastal zone *i.e.* Baleshwar, Cuttack and Puri have the higher literacy in each of the censuses *i.e.* 1981, 1971 and 1961 than any other district of the State. Two districts viz., Kalahandi and Koraput of southern division highland of Orissa have lowest literacy among all other districts in three censuses *i.e.* 1981, 1971 and 1961. However, it is observed that growth of literacy is increasing from decade to decade in these two districts.

During the decade 1961-71, the highest growth of literacy 36.53 per cent is recorded in the district of Balangir. Sundargarh comes next with growth of literacy 34.30 per cent followed by Koraput district with 29.98 per cent whereas in the last decade 1971-81, Koraput district is recorded in the highest position having growth of literacy 52.46 per cent. Mayurbhanj district comes next with 42.44 per cent. Kendujhar and Kalahandi follow with 42.21 per cent and 40.22 per cent respectively. In all other districts, growth of literacy lies between 24 per cent and 40 per cent.

Literacy in Towns of Orissa

It is well-known that percentage of literates is more in town areas than village areas. It has happened due to availability of more number of educational institutions and facility of services to earn. Now let us see what is the literacy of cities and towns of our State.

Of the six cities. Bhubaneswar the capital of the State which abounds in government offices stands first with a rate as high as 67 per cent in 1981 Census. 62.23 per cent in 1971 Census and 63.75 per cent in 1961 Census. Cuttack the busy city of the State comes next with a literacy of 62.94 per cent in 1981 Census.

Table 5.8 exhibits distribution of 108 towns b: different range of literacy.

Table 5.8

Distribution of Towns into different range of literacy rate

Name of Town	Rate of Literacy below 25%	Name of Town	Rate of Literacy 25%—below 50%	Name of Town	Rate of Literacy 50% below 70%	Name of Town	Rate of Literacy 70% and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Paparahandi (Koraput)	22.96	Padmapur (SBP)	49.79	Bargarh (SBP)	52.66	Talcher Thermal Power Station Township (DKL)	71.53
		Barpali (SBP)	40.95	Jharsuguda (SBP)	50.08	Fertilizer Corporation of India (DKL)	73.12
		Brajarajnagar (SBP)	42.65	Debagarh (SBP)	54.00	Nayagarh (Puri)	76.02
		Kochinda (SBP)	45.03	Sambalpur (SBP)	52.79		
		Biramitrapur (SNG)	40.09	Hirakud (SBP)	53.80		
		Jaldia (SNG)	36.30	Burla (SBP)	57.48		
		Joda (KJR)	38.98	Sundargarh (SNG)	58.61		
		Barbil (KJR)	39.58	Rajgangpur (SNG)	50.37		
		Balagoda (Bolani) (KJR)	44.09	Raurkela (ST) (SNG)	62.67		
		Daitari (KJR)	49.83	Raurkela (CT) (SNG)	56.88		
				Kendujhar (KJR)	59.31		
				Anandapur (KJR)	50.20		

Table 5.8
Distribution of Towns into different range of literacy rate—contd.

Name of Town	Rate of Literacy below 25%	Name of Town	Rate of Literacy 25%—below 50%	Name of Town	Rate of Literacy 50%—below 70%	Name of Town	Rate of Literacy 70% and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Karanjia (MBJ)	47.99	Rairangpur (MBJ)	57.56		
		Jaleswar ₄ (BLS)	49.03	Baripada (MBJ)	66.41		
		Soro (BLS)	43.77	Udala (MBJ)	56.82		
		Bhadrak (BLS)	47.73	Baleshwar (BLS)	56.08		
		Basudebpur (BLS)	39.04	Chandabali (BLS)	52.25		
		Rengali (DKL)	47.67	Jajapur Road (CTC)	54.85		
		Bhuban (DKL)	43.38	Jajapur Town (CTC)	56.31		
		Patnagarh (BLG)	44.78	Kendrapara (CTC)	57.24		
		Kantabanji (BLG)	47.52	Paradip (CTC)	52.56		
		Titlagarh (BLG)	47.15	Jagatsinghapur (CTC)	54.26		
		Binika (BLG)	35.46	Cuttack (CTC)	62.94		
		Khariar Road (KLD)	43.10	Choudwar (CTC)	61.94		

Kharar Town (KLD)	46.17	Athagad	(CTC)	57.16
Junagarh (KLD)	34.16	Banki	(CTC)	58.60
Kesinga (KLD)	32.11	Talcher	(DKL)	52.68
Chitrakonda (KPT)	38.50	Dera Colliery	(DKL)	61.81
Balimelanagar (KPT)	46.57	Anugul	(DKL)	68.89
Malkangiri (KPT)	38.62	Dhenkanal	(DKL)	58.41
Sunabeda (KPT)	44.30	Kamakshyanagar	(DKL)	56.90
Koraput (KPT)	46.06	Baudh	(PBN)	57.19
Kotpad (KPT)	44.87	Phulabani	(PBN)	60.54
Umarkote (KPT)	39.81	G. Udayagiri	(PBN)	55.40
Rayagada (KPT)	46.66	Balangir	(BLG)	52.89
Chandili (KPT)	46.94	Sonapur	(BLG)	50.43
Gunupur (KPT)	46.01	Tarbha	(BLG)	50.62
Gudari (KPT)	45.67	Bhawanipatna	(KLD)	52.69
Bellaguntha (GM)	46.76	Jeypur	(KPT)	53.69
Digapahandi (GM)	43.28	Nabarangapur	(KPT)	52.64
Kashinagara (GM)	26.38	Buguda	(GM)	50.13
Chikiti (GM)	45.26	Bhanjanagar	(GM)	60.44

Table 5.8—*contd.**Distribution of Towns into different range of literacy rate*

Name of Town	Rate of Literacy below 25%	Name of Town	Rate of Literacy 25%—below 50%	Name of Town	Rate of Literacy 50%—below 70%	Name of Town	Rate of Literacy 70% and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Gopalpur (GM)	36.00	Surada (GM)	50.03		
		Hinjili (GM)	46.52	Asika (GM)	56.90		
		Rambha (GM)	39.32	Parlakhemundi (GM)	54.43		
		Purusottampur (GM)	38.90	Brahmapur (GM)	57.97		
		Kavisuriyanagar (GM)	46.55	Ghatrapur (GM)	63.81		
		Polasara (GM)	36.69	Ganjam (GM)	55.41		
		Kodala (GM)	35.30	Khalikote (GM)	53.42		
		Pipili (Puri)	49.94	Kantilo (Puri)	57.71		
		Banapur (Puri)	48.38	Khordha (Puri)	60.14		
				Bludaneswar (Puri)	67.00		
				Jatani (Puri)	63.73		
				Nimapada (Puri)	60.98		
				Puri (Puri)	59.49		

Abbreviations: SBP—Sambalpur;
 BLS—Baleswar;
 BUG—Bolangir;

SNG—Sundargarh, KJR—Kendujhar,
 CTC—Cuttack, DKL—Dhenkanal,
 KLD—Kalahandi, KPT—Koraput,

MBJ—Mayurbhanj,
 PEN—Phulabani,
 GM—Ganjam.

There are 108 towns including 6 cities in Orissa in 1981 Census. Among them Nayagarh shows highest percentage of literacy (76.02 per cent) followed by F.C.I. Township (Census Town 73.12 per cent) and Talcher Thermal Power Station Township (Census Town 71.53 per cent). The high literacy rate in case of Nayagarh town was also prevailed in 1971 Census. Nayagarh is a sub-divisional headquarters town having police training school, the forest training school and some other educational institutions including Government offices. The population of the town is only 7,760. The other two towns F.C.I. Township and Talcher Thermal Power Station Township are two industrial towns.

Out of 108 towns 49 towns come under literacy range, 25 per cent to below 50 per cent and 55 towns come under 50 per cent to below 70 per cent. All the six cities come under the second range i.e. 50 per cent to below 70 per cent. Only one town Paparahandi of Koraput district recorded the rate of literacy below 25 per cent and remaining 3 towns come under the literacy range 70 per cent and above.

Growth of literacy in important urban units

We discussed earlier that one urban unit consists of at least one town along with urban growth. Let us now consider the growth of literacy in urban units, having a population of 50,000 and more in this State during the decade 1961-71 and 1971-81. Table 5.9 is presented below showing literacy in 1981, 1971 and 1961 censuses and growth of literacy during 1961-71, and 1971-81 in 13 urban units.

Table 5.9

Growth of literacy in towns/U.As. having a population of 50,000 or more in 1981 for 1961-71 and 1971-81

Name of Town/U.A.	Literacy			Percentage growth of literacy	
	1981	1971	1961	1971-81	1961-71
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Cuttack U.A.	63.03	59.45	53.58	6.02	10.96
2. Raurkela U.A.	59.63	53.46	44.00	11.54	21.50
3. Bhubaneswar	67.00	62.23	63.75	7.67	(-)2.38
4. Brahmapur	57.97	51.00	44.62	13.67	14.30

Table 5.9—*Concl'd*

1	2	3	4	5	6
5. Sambalpur U.A..	53.24	50.30	43.97	5.84	14.40
6. Puri . .	59.49	52.06	47.81	14.27	8.89
7. Baleshwar . .	56.08	51.24	44.90	9.45	14.12
8. Bhadrak . .	47.73	40.18	37.32	18.79	6.24
9. Balangir . .	52.89	49.30	50.33	7.28	(-) 2.05
10. Jharsuguda . .	50.08	50.39	46.47	(-) 0.62	8.44
11. Brajarajnagar . .	42.65	44.35	36.19	(-) 3.83	22.55
12. Jeypur . .	53.69	46.21	42.03	16.19	9.95
13. Baripada U.A. .	60.77	57.61	55.65	5.49	3.52

In table 5.9, out of 13 urban units first six are treated as Class I towns. Serial 7 to 13 are ear-marked as Class II towns in this State. Cuttack Urban Agglomeration consists of core town Cuttack City, Chowdwar town and urban growths. Raurkela Urban Agglomeration contains Raurkela Steel Township as a core city, Raurkela Civil Township and Jalda Town (Census) with some urban outgrowth. Sambalpur Urban Agglomeration has Sambalpur city as core town, Burla and Hirakud as agglomerated towns along with urban out-growths. Baripada Urban Agglomeration consists of Baripada town and its outgrowth.

Bhubaneswar is the capital city which tops in the list of literacy in each of three censuses with 67 per cent in 1981 Census, 62.33 per cent in 1971 Census, 63.75 per cent in 1961 Census. Cuttack, the old capital of the State, is now considered as a busy city in Orissa which comes next with literacy of 63.03 per cent in 1981, 59.45 per cent in 1971 and 53.58 per cent in 1961 Census. Next Baripada Urban Agglomeration has the literacy of 60.77 per cent in 1981 Census and 57.61 per cent in 1971 Census. In all other 10 urban units, each has literacy below 60 per cent and above 42 per cent in 1981 Census.

It is observed that generally, literacy increased from Census to Census. In the decade 1971-81 the highest growth of literacy is recorded in Bhadrak Town with 18.79 per cent as growth of literacy whereas in Jharsuguda and Brajarajnagar growth of literacy is shown as negative. In case of Jharsuguda, in 1971, the literacy was 50.39 per cent which comes down to 50.08 per cent in 1981. Similarly in case of Brajarajnagar literacy 44.35 per cent in 1971 Census comes down to 42.65 per cent as a result of which both towns have shown negative growth of literacy.

Literacy among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

The proportion of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to total population of this State is 37.09 per cent. We have already seen that the literacy for general population is 34.23 (including 0-4 age group). Let us see the literacy among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Table 5.10 shows the percentage of literacy of general population, Scheduled Caste population and Scheduled Tribe population separately for each district and State. The percentage have been calculated including population of 0-4 age group.

Table 5.10

Percentage of Literacy among General Population, Scheduled Caste Population and Scheduled Tribe Population to Total Population including population in 0-4 age group

State/District	Percentage of Literacy of total Population		
	General	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
1	2	3	4
ORISSA	34.23	22.41	13.96
Sambalpur	33.83	22.70	19.89
Sundargarh	36.17	25.66	22.70
Kendujhar	30.22	28.73	15.26
Mayurbhanj	25.71	24.76	14.50
Baleshwar	42.06	26.83	11.21
Cuttack	45.43	25.38	10.78
Dhenkanal	36.88	21.37	14.65
Phulabani	27.08	21.60	18.59
Balangir	25.63	17.84	15.30
Kalahandi	19.42	15.58	11.54
Koraput	16.13	15.65	6.31
Ganjam	31.31	17.18	10.83
Puri	45.50	23.57	19.33

At the State level the literacy for Scheduled Castes is 22.41 and for Scheduled Tribes is 13.96. In other words 22 are literates and educated persons out of every 100 Schedule Caste persons and 14 are literates and educated in every 100 Scheduled Tribe population. In case of Scheduled Castes literacy, six districts are remaining below the State average (22.41 per cent). They are Dhenkanal (21.37), Phulabani (21.60), Balangir (17.84), Kalahandi (15.58), Koraput (15.65) and Ganjam (17.18). The remaining

7 districts show higher literacy than state average. However in case of Scheduled Castes of our State, there is a good distance to cover up to reach at the level of general literacy.

In our State Scheduled Tribes are known as backward community. In comparison to general population as well as to Scheduled Castes population the literacy of Scheduled Tribes remains much below. The literacy of Scheduled Tribes at State level is 13.96 per cent. Koraput is a tribal district. The literacy of Scheduled Tribes in that district is the lowest (6.31 per cent) among all districts. Among districts, Sundargarh occupies the first position maintaining 22.70 per cent literacy of Scheduled Tribes. Next to it Sambalpur shows 19.89 per cent and Puri follows with 19.33 per cent literacy. In case of remaining districts the literacy varies from 10.78 per cent to 18.59 per cent. Overall the literacy among Scheduled Tribes in Orissa is not upto satisfaction.

School attendance and College attendance

For the first time in 1981 Census, information on school/college attending boys and girls with completed level of education is collected. Undoubtedly it is an essential information for administration and planners in connection with future employment schemes.

Table 5.11 presents the percentage of boys and girls attending school/college in rural and urban areas separately in each district.

Table 5.11

Percentage of School/College attending boys and girls in Rural and Urban areas

State/District	Percentage of School/College attending boys and girls in Rural and Urban areas			
	RURAL		URBAN	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1	2	3	4	5
ORISSA	17.14	8.94	25.18	19.78
Sambalpur	15.54	8.10	23.89	17.37
Sundargarh	16.42	8.42	25.23	22.67
Kendujhar	17.29	8.89	24.70	17.14
Mayurbhanj	17.04	7.96	30.57	24.47
Balashwar	21.69	12.58	23.99	17.13

Table 5.11—Concid.

1	2	3	4	5
Cuttack	21.52	13.15	24.88	21.76
Dhenkanal	17.58	9.91	22.81	21.05
Phulabani	14.36	6.27	26.37	20.07
Balangir	14.38	6.10	24.60	16.83
Kalahandi	12.39	4.03	24.26	14.48
Koraput	9.96	4.27	22.32	16.00
Ganjam	15.93	5.96	26.67	17.84
Puri	19.29	11.69	26.53	24.07

In rural area of the state out of every 100 males only 17 are attending school/college and of each 100 females only 9 are attending school/college. In urban area 25 out of every 100 male members are attending school/college and 20 of each 100 urban females are attending school/college.

Among all districts Baleshwar has recorded the highest (21.69 per cent) percentage of school/college going boys in rural areas. Cuttack comes next with 21.52 per cent. Similarly school/college going girls constitute 13.15 per cent and 12.38 per cent in rural area of the district Cuttack and Baleshwar respectively against the State average 8.94. In rural area, Koraput shows the lowest percentage 9.96 of boys who are attending school/college. In case of girls, Kalahandi district shows the lowest percentage (4.03 per cent) in attending schools/colleges.

In urban area 31 boys out of every 100 males are going to school/college in the district of Mayurbhanj. In all other districts school/college going boys constitute 22 per cent to 27 per cent of urban males. In case of urban girls it is observed that the same Mayurbhanj district has sent 24.47 per cent of female to attend the school/college which is the highest of all districts. Puri district comes next with 24.07 per cent. The lowest percentage of girls (14.48 per cent) is observed attending schools/colleges in the district of Kalahandi.

It is already indicated that information regarding persons attending school and college at different completed level of education by sex and age groups was given for the first time in 1981 Census. The information is dealt with Table C-3 Part A&B for Rural and Urban area separately and published in the volume Part IV-A under the heading (Social and Cultural Tables) for

Orissa, 1981. The table also gives information regarding persons those are attending school and college at different age groups. The presentation of age group is framed in quinquennial age group starting from '0' to 35 + years but age 5 to 9 in single age. It is so designed that the clear picture of regular students and students at higher age can be assessed.

The standard of educational level mentioned therein is persons returned as literate only (without educational level) are shown in two parts for the first time as non-formal and formal. Literate through non-formal systems are those who know reading and writing but have not studied in the formal school system, i.e. acquired literacy through self study/adult education/literacy centres. Formal system literate means those who have acquired reading and writing by attending the formal school system, but not passed any level of education i.e. primary or junior basic etc.

Table 5.12 presents number of persons attending school or college completing different educational level in rural and urban area separately at the time of census counting.

Table 5.12

Number of Persons attending School/College completing different educational level

Educational Level	RURAL		URBAN	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5
Total Male and Female attending School and College	1,994,229	1,039,269	421,367	284,200
(i) Literates (Without educational Level)				
(a) Non-formal	22,453	12,925	2,179	1,695
	(1.13)	(1.24)	(0.52)	(0.60)
(b) Formal	756,737	456,553	133,487	110,217
	(37.95)	(43.93)	(31.68)	(38.78)
(ii) Primary	409,673	191,711	75,919	56,574
	(20.54)	(18.45)	(18.02)	(19.91)
(iii) Middle	343,908	110,843	92,350	58,486
	(17.25)	(10.67)	(21.92)	(20.58)
(iv) Matriculation/Secondary	71,495	15,502	44,456	20,144
	(3.59)	(1.49)	(10.55)	(7.09)

Table 5.12—Concl'd.

1	2	3	4	5
(v) Higher Secondary, Intermediate, Pre-university	31,480 (1.58)	39,14 (0.38)	30,310 (7.19)	10,440 (3.67)
(vi) Non-technical diploma or Certificate not equal to degree	40 (0.00)	5 (0.00)	59 (0.01)	25 (0.01)
(vii) Technical diploma or Certificate not equal to degree	1,136 (0.06)	202 (0.02)	1,547 (0.37)	250 (0.09)
(viii) Graduate and above	9,989 (0.50)	1,131 (0.11)	11,162 (2.65)	3,647 (1.28)
	1,646,911 (82.58)	792,786 (76.28)	391,469 (92.90)	261,478 (92.00)

Table 5.12 reveals that 19.94 lakhs or 17.14 per cent of rural males and 10.39 lakhs or 8.94 per cent of rural females are attending school/college at the time of 1981 census-taking. Similarly 4.21 lakhs or 25.18 per cent of urban males and 2.84 lakhs or 19.78 per cent of urban females in Orissa are attending school/college. Out of school/college going boys 20.54 per cent have passed primary, 17.25 per cent have passed middle school and 3.59 per cent have passed matriculation/secondary in rural area. In case of females only 18.45 per cent of girls have passed primary, 10.67 per cent have passed middle and 1.49 have passed matriculation/secondary in rural area in the State. In case of urban area boys and girls both are being educated simultaneously keeping their percentage figure side by side such as 18.02 per cent of boys and 19.91 of girls have passed primary. Again 21.92 per cent of boys and 20.58 per cent of girls have passed middle and 10.55 per cent of boys and 7.09 per cent of girls have passed matriculation/secondary. On the whole 92.00 per cent of urban females are attending school/college after completing different educational level. The rest 6.61 per cent are attending the school or any institution of education having no educational level in urban area. Similarly 92.90 per cent of urban males are attending school/college after completing different educational level. The rest only 6.38 per cent are attending the educational institutions having no educational level. This percentage is somewhat lower in rural area. 82.58 per cent of boys and 76.28 per cent of girls are attending the educational institutes after passing different educational level in rural area. The number of children going to school and number of boys and girls going to college can be ascertained from Tables C-3 Parts A&B published in Part IV-A volume under the heading Social and Cultural Tables of 1981.

CHAPTER 6

LANGUAGES SPOKEN

In the 1981 Census a new question on the 'Language mainly spoken in the Household' was asked in the Household Schedule along with the two usual language questions on 'mother-tongue' and 'other languages known' in the Individual Slip. The institutional households which are linguistically heterogeneous and may or may not have a uniform household language are excluded from these data. Out of the total population of 26,370,271 in the State, the institutional population is only 199,009 constituting 0.75 per cent.

Question 5 on 'Language mainly spoken in the household' in the Household Schedule was canvassed in all the households other than institutional households. The raw returns were rather unusually large. All these returns were scrutinised following usual linguistic methods including studying 'Language specimens' and undertaking field investigations.

Language tables in 1981 Census are presented which are compiled from Household Schedules. The enumerator was instructed to ask the head of the household about the language which is mainly spoken in the household. There may be cases where one or two persons of the household may be speaking other languages also, but the language mostly spoken by the majority members of the household is recorded here. Institutional households and members therein have been excluded for the Tabulation purpose.

Broad classification of India's languages

All our Indian languages are derived from four main streams. They are I—Indo-Aryan Family, II—Dravidian Family, III—Austro-Asiatic Family and IV—Tibeto-Chinese Family. Most of the languages mentioned in our constitution belong to the first two streams. In case of our own State speaker of three major language families, viz., Indo-Aryan, Dravidian and Austro-Asiatic are considerably large in numbers.

Speakers of Languages under our Constitution

It is well-known that our country is a land of many languages. Most of the languages or dialects have been affiliated to a number

of main languages by the language experts after a thorough investigation. Of these, only 15 are scheduled languages in our Constitution of the country. The distribution of the 1981 household population of Orissa by languages grouped into scheduled languages is given in table 6.1.

Table 6.1

The speakers of Household Population by language mainly spoken in the Household (inclusive of variants grouped under each) specified in Schedule VIII to the Constitution of India

Name of Language	Total No. of speakers	Percentage to total population of Orissa
1	2	3
1. Assamese	159	N
2. Bengali	378,181	1.45
3. Gujarati	15,710	0.06
4. Hindi	596,460	2.28
5. Kannada	997	N
6. Kashmiri	39	N
7. Malayalam	13,536	0.05
8. Marathi	3,003	0.01
9. Oriya	21,519,571	82.23
10. Punjabi	19,974	0.08
11. Sanskrit	13	N
12. Sindhi	2,224	0.01
13. Tamil	8,906	0.03
14. Telugu	604,758	2.31
15. Urdu	371,706	1.42

N—stands for negligible percentage.

Table 6.1 shows that the strength of Oriya speakers is the highest in Orissa. They form more than 82 per cent of the States population. The rest are comprised mostly of the speakers of Telugu (2.31 per cent), Hindi (2.28 per cent), Bengali (1.45 per cent) and Urdu (1.42 per cent) of the State. Number of persons speak Telugu comes next to Oriya with 6.05 lakhs persons followed by the person speaking Hindi with 5.96 lakhs. The relatively large number of speakers in Telugu, Hindi and Bengali languages may be due to fact that the States of Andhra, Bihar and

West Bengal are our neighbouring States. In our State the speakers of 15 scheduled languages under the Constitution are 23,535,237 persons or 89.93 per cent of total household population of the State. The balance 2,636,025 persons or 10.07 per cent of our household population have their separate other languages. There are 39 languages other than scheduled languages which are listed in 1981 Census are shown in table 6.2.

Table 6.2

The speakers of household population by languages mainly spoken in the Household (inclusive of variants where grouped) other than those specified in Schedule VIII to the Constitution of India

Languages	Number of speakers
1	2
Arabic/Arbi	150
Bhili/Bhilodi	209
Bhumij	36,645
Coorgi/Kodagu	2
Dogri	21
English	1,226
Gadaba	16,276
Gondi	43,146
Gorkhali/Nepali	7,775
Halabi	7,149
Halam	44
Ho	262,008
Jatapu	4
Juang	18,469
Khandeshi	701
Kharia	76,655
Khasi	7
Khond/Kondh	192,452
Kinnauri	5
Kisan	155,041
Koda/Kora	2,248
Kolami	131
Konda	472
Konkani	93

Table 6.2—Concl'd.

1	2
Korwa	1,805
Koya	84,302
Kui	507,528
Kurukh/Oraon	89,151
Lahnda	6
Lushai/Mizo	18
Manipuri/Meithei	2
Mikir	4
Munda	256,356
Mundari	107,910
Parji	4,554
Santali	524,771
Savara	185,931
Tibetan	2,614
Tripuri	1
Other Languages	50,143

In both table 6.1 and 6.2 variants have been grouped in some cases under the relevant languages. This has been done on the basis of linguistic information readily available or in the light of studies already made. These identifiable variants which returned 10,000 or more speakers each at all-India level and have been grouped under each language are given in table 6.1 and 6.2.

Table 6.1

GUJARATI	Saurashtra
HINDI	Banjari, Bhojpuri, Braj Bhasha, Chhattisgarhi, Garhwali, Haryanvi, Khariboli, Kumauni, Kurmali-Thar, Labani, Laria, Magadhi/Magahi, Maithili, Marwari, Mewari, Nagpuria, Rajasthani, Sadan/Sadri.
KANNADA	Bagada
ORIYA	Bhatri, Proja, Relli, Sambalpur.
PUNJABI	Bagri
SINDHI	Kachchhi

Table 6.2

BHILI/BHILODI . . .	Paradhi
GONDI . . .	Ganda/Gando, Kawari, Maria, Muria.
MUNDA . . .	Kol
PARJI . . .	Dhurwa
SANTALI . . .	Mahili

All other returns falling under table 6.2 and which returned less than 10,000 speakers each at the all-India level or were not linguistically identifiable are included in the category "Others" occurring as the last entry in table 6.2.

For an overall idea, table 6.3 presents 13 languages those have 100,000 and more speakers in Orissa in 1981 Census.

Table 6.3

Languages those have 100,000 and more speakers in Orissa, 1981

Sl. No.	Name of language	No. of speakers	Percentage to total population
1	2	3	4
1.	Oriya	21,519,571	82.23
2.	Telugu	604,758	2.31
3.	Hindi	596,460	2.28
4.	Santali	524,771	2.01
5.	Kui	507,528	1.94
6.	Bengali	378,181	1.45
7.	Urdu	371,706	1.42
8.	Ho	262,008	1.00
9.	Munda	256,356	0.98
10.	Kondh/Khond	192,452	0.74
11.	Savara	185,931	0.71
12.	Kisan	155,041	0.59
13.	Mundari	107,910	0.41

From the table 6.3 it is noticed that of these thirteen numerically strong languages eight are tribal languages accounting for 8.38 per cent of our population. This is no surprise for State like Orissa where over 22 per cent of the population belong to Scheduled Tribes. It will be worthwhile to see how numerically strong

languages are distributed in the districts. Table 6.4 shows the distribution of number of speakers and their percentage to total population of each district and City.

Table 6.4

Number of speakers and their percentage to total population of some major languages in Districts/cities

District/city with population	Name of Language	No. of speakers	Percentage to total population
1	2	3	4
Sambalpur (2,262,694)	Oriya	1,934,786	85.51
	Hindi	114,919	5.08
	Kisan	78,927	3.49
	Munda	33,553	1.48
	Kharia	19,144	0.85
	Telugu	16,791	0.74
	Urdu	10,601	0.47
	Bengali	10,411	0.46
	Kurukh/Oraon	8,727	0.39
	Mundari	8,048	0.35
	Total	2,235,907	98.82
	Others	26,787	1.18
Sundargarh (1,319,004)	Oriya	590,735	44.79
	Hindi	276,469	20.96
	Munda	98,112	7.44
	Kurukh/Oraon	75,854	5.75
	Kisan	73,493	5.57
	Kharia	56,306	4.27
	Bengali	31,894	2.42
	Mundari	29,426	2.23
	Urdu	25,286	1.92
	Telugu	12,818	0.97
	Ho	11,994	0.91
	Total	1,282,387	97.23
	Others	36,617	2.77

Table 6.4—Contd.

1	2	3	4
Kendujhar (1,104,404)	Oriya	856,204	77.53
	Ho	98,662	8.93
	Munda	43,835	3.97
	Santali	37,405	3.39
	Bengali	20,037	1.81
	Juang	13,857	1.26
	Hindi	11,534	1.04
	Urdu	8,847	0.80
	Total	1,090,381	98.73
	Others	14,023	1.27
Mayurbhanj (1,568,461)	Oriya	833,763	53.16
	Santali	403,004	25.69
	Ho	118,534	7.56
	Mundari	61,879	3.94
	Bengali	44,657	2.85
	Munda	41,524	2.65
	Bhumij	27,146	1.73
	Hindi	21,073	1.34
	Urdu	6,603	0.42
	Total	1,558,183	99.34
	Others	10,278	0.66
Baleshwar (2,241,204)	Oriya	1,979,246	88.31
	Urdu	84,657	3.78
	Santali	62,663	2.80
	Bengali	58,837	2.62
	Munda	14,398	0.64
	Hindi	7,326	0.33
	Bhumij	6,504	0.29
	Kui	5,824	0.26
	Mundari	5,594	0.25
	Total	22,25,049	99.28
	Others	16,155	0.72
Cuttack (4,591,709)	Oriya	4,238,882	92.32
	Urdu	165,243	3.60
	Bengali	98,148	1.94
	Telugu	30,207	0.66

Table 6.4—Contd.

1	2	3	4
	Hindi	17,933	0.39
	Ho	17,714	0.38
	Munda	10,970	0.24
	Santali	7,687	0.17
	Total	4,577,784	99.70
	Others	13,925	0.30
Dhenkanal (1,566,613)	Oriya	1,513,554	96.61
	Ho	11,137	0.71
	Munda	10,559	0.68
	Hindi	5,445	0.35
	Juang	4,426	0.28
	Santali	4,413	0.28
	Urdu	3,451	0.22
	Bengali	3,184	0.20
	Total	1,556,169	99.33
	Others	10,444	0.67
Phulabani (711,243)	Oriya	473,764	66.61
	Kui	233,107	32.77
	Telugu	1,481	0.21
	Urdu	802	0.11
	Hindi	688	0.10
	Gondi	682	0.10
	Total	710,524	99.90
	Others	719	0.10
Balangir (1,453,342)	Oriya	1,430,601	98.44
	Hindi	12,183	0.84
	Telugu	4,573	0.31
	Urdu	1,817	0.13
	Gujarati	1,503	0.10
	Total	1,450,677	99.82
	Others	2,665	0.18
Kalahandi (1,333,875)	Oriya	1,196,428	89.69
	Hindi	82,426	6.18
	Kui	32,830	2.46
	Telugu	5,050	0.38
	Khond/Kondh	2,495	0.19

Table 6.4—Contd.

1	2	3	4
	Munda	2,106	0.16
	Urdu	1,543	0.11
	Gujarati	1,411	0.11
	Total	1,324,289	99.28
	Others	9,596	0.72
Koraput . . .	Oriya	1,571,783	63.76
(2,465,304)	Kui	187,209	7.59
	Khond/Kondh	169,195	6.86
	Telugu	158,541	6.43
	Bengali	99,434	4.03
	Koya	84,270	3.42
	Savara	60,022	2.44
	Gondi	40,453	1.64
	Hindi	33,719	1.37
	Gadaba	16,239	0.66
	Total	2,420,865	98.20
	Others	44,439	1.80
Ganjam . . .	Oriya	2,146,243	80.80
(2,656,148)	Telugu	323,688	12.19
	Savara	124,064	4.67
	Kui	27,240	1.03
	Khond/Kondh	19,567	0.74
	Urdu	5,330	0.20
	Hindi	2,746	0.10
	Tibetan	2,597	0.10
	Bengali	1,136	0.04
	Total	2,652,611	99.87
	Others	3,537	0.13
Puri . . .	Oriya	2,753,582	95.04
(2,897,261)	Urdu	51,427	1.77
	Telugu	43,721	1.51
	Bengali	18,157	0.63
	Kui	11,382	0.39
	Hindi	9,999	0.34
	Punjabi	1,507	0.05
	Malayalam	1,070	0.04

Table 6.4—Contd.

1	2	3	4
	Savara	1,029	0.04
	Total	2,891,874	99.81
	Others	5,387	0.19
Cuttack City (282,212)	Oriya	205,408	72.79
	Urdu	26,314	9.32
	Telugu	18,391	6.52
	Hindi	13,640	4.83
	Bengali	12,947	4.59
	Gujarati	1,880	0.67
	Punjabi	1,080	0.38
	Total	279,660	99.10
	Others	2,552	0.90
Raurkela Steel Town- ship City (210,335)	Oriya	110,414	52.49
	Hindi	41,054	19.52
	Bengali	15,844	7.53
	Telugu	5,205	2.47
	Munda	5,590	2.66
	Punjabi	4,601	2.19
	Urdu	4,491	2.13
	Santali	4,428	2.11
	Malayalam	4,544	2.16
	Kurukh/Oraon	3,340	1.59
	Total	199,511	94.85
	Others	10,824	5.15
Bhubaneswar City (206,684)	Oriya	173,719	84.05
	Telugu	12,296	5.95
	Bengali	6,054	2.93
	Hindi	4,320	2.09
	Urdu	4,176	2.02
	Punjabi	1,363	0.66
	Total	201,928	97.70
	Others	4,756	2.30
Brahmapur City (158,845)	Oriya	115,302	72.59
	Telugu	37,211	23.42
	Urdu	3,049	1.92

Table 6.4—*concl'd.*

1	2	3	4
	Hindi	1,191	0.75
	Total	156,753	98.68
	Others	2,092	1.32
Sambalpur City (110,102)	Oriya	74,088	67.29
	Hindi	16,285	14.79
	Urdu	5,864	5.33
	Bengali	3,032	2.75
	Munda	2,583	2.35
	Gujarati	1,949	1.77
	Punjabi	1,770	1.61
	Telugu	1,118	1.01
	Total	106,689	96.90
	Others	3,413	3.10
Puri City (98,100)	Oriya	81,409	82.98
	Telugu	11,633	11.86
	Bengali	2,979	3.04
	Hindi	1,077	1.10
	Urdu	752	0.77
	Total	97,850	99.75
	Others	250	0.25

Oriya is the most predominant language in all the districts. The proportion is more than 90 per cent in the four districts i.e. Balangir (98.44), Dhenkanal (96.61), Puri (95.04) and Cuttack (92.32). In other four districts i.e. Kalahandi (89.69), Baleshwar (88.31), Sambalpur (85.51) and Ganjam (80.80), the proportion of Oriya speakers ranges between 80 to 90 per cent. In the remaining five districts i.e. Sundargarh, Mayurbhanj, Koraput, Phulabani and Kendujhar the proportion ranges between 44 to 78 per cent. We may now examine the linguistic composition of population in districts by the ranges mentioned above. Let us take up the districts of the last range i.e. 44 to 78 per cent.

It is to note that in the districts belonging to the last range with a relatively low proportion of Oriya speaking population the gap is filled mostly by the local tribal languages. The major Indian languages like Telugu, Bengali and Urdu are not in high proportion in any of these districts.

In the district of Sundargarh, where the Oriya speaking population is only 44.79 per cent, people speaking different tribal languages such as Munda, Kurukh/Oraon, Kisan, Kharia, Mundari, Ho and others cover more than 26 per cent. Next to Oriya is Hindi the second language to have more number of speakers and it is 20.96 per cent. It is perhaps due to the fact that the Hindi speaking State Bihar is at the border.

In the district Mayurbhanj, the Oriya speaking population is 53.16 per cent, the tribal language 'Santali' is spoken by 25.69 per cent of the population of the district. Other tribal languages in the area are Ho (7.56 per cent), Mundari (3.94 per cent) and Munda (2.65 per cent). Though West Bengal is at the border of Mayurbhanj district, Bengali speaking population in the district is only 2.85 per cent.

The district of Koraput presents a picture of mixed colour of tribal and non-tribal languages. Here 63.76 per cent of the population speak Oriya. Kui, a tribal language, accounts for 7.59 per cent. Next in order is Khond/Kondh whose proportion is 6.86 per cent. Telugu and Bengali come next with 6.43 per cent and 4.03 per cent respectively. The other tribal languages like Savara and Gondi constitute 2.43 and 1.64 per cent respectively. Although Koraput district is situated far away from West Bengal, the Bengali speakers in the district are mostly the displaced persons who are rehabilitated by the Dandakaranya Development Authority in the district.

In the district of Phulabani the Oriya speaking population is only 66.61 per cent of the total population. The major part of the balance population is made up by Kui, the speakers of which account for 32.77 per cent of the district population. The remaining mother-tongues have less than 1 per cent of the population of the district.

In Kendujhar district the Oriya speaking population is 77.53 per cent whereas other languages like Ho, Munda, Santali and Juang constitute 17.55 per cent.

We may now look to the districts belonging to the other higher two ranges having a heavier concentration of Oriya speakers. In the district Balangir where Oriya speakers are as high as 98.44 per cent of the district population, those speaking Hindi, Telugu, Urdu and Gujarati their percentage lies in the range between 0.10 to 0.84 per cent. In Dhenkanal, with 96.61 per cent of Oriya speaking population, Ho, Munda, Hindi, Juang, Santali, Urdu and Bengali go to make up nearly the rest. In Puri district

there are 95 per cent Oriya speakers and speakers of rest five per cent are represented by Urdu, Telugu, Bengali, Kui, Hindi and others. In Cuttack district, the composition is more or less similar to that of Puri. Here Oriya speakers constitute 92.32 per cent and the majority of the rest are Urdu, Bengali, Telugu and Hindi speakers.

In Kalahandi with 89.69 per cent of Oriya speakers, Hindi, Kui, Telugu, Khond/Kondh and Munda languages cover most of the rest. In Baleswar district where Oriya speaking population are as high as 88.31 per cent, Urdu, Santali and Bengali make up for the better part of the rest. Sambalpur being the border district of Madhya Pradesh, Oriya speaking population is as high as 85.51 per cent whereas Hindi speaking population is only 5.08 per cent followed by Kisan 3.49 per cent, Munda 1.48 per cent and Khairi 0.85 per cent. Ganjam district with 80.80 per cent of Oriya speakers has a high proportion of Telugu speaking people who comprise 12.19 per cent of the population of the district. Next in order are Savara 4.67 per cent and Kui 1.03 per cent. It is noticed that a small percentage of Tibetan speakers are enumerated in this district. Like Bengali population in the district of Koraput these Tibetans are displaced persons now rehabilitated in Ganjam district.

Languages spoken in Cities

Cities by their very nature of growth and development tend to attract population of all faiths and languages. People migrate to cities in search of engagement for earning and amenities. This makes the cities ethnically and linguistically more heterogeneous than the rural areas. The given table 6.4 indicates the language composition of the cities of the State. In case of Cuttack city, apart from Oriya which is the language of more than two lakh persons or of 72.79 per cent of the city's total population, a relatively good number is claimed by speakers of Urdu (26,314), Telugu (18,391), Hindi (13,640), Bengali (12,947), Gujarati (1,880) and Punjabi (1,080).

In Raurkela Steel City, while 52.49 per cent of City's population or 110,414 persons speak Oriya, Hindi accounts for 41,054 speakers, Bengali 15,844, Telugu 5,205, Munda 5,590, Punjabi 4,601, Urdu 4,491, Santali 4,428 and Malayalam 4,344. Other than speakers of Oriya, Hindi and Bengali the proportion of other languages from Telugu to Malayalam cover almost equal as more than 2 per cent each to the city's population.

In case of Bhubaneswar city the proportion of Oriya speakers is 84.05 per cent. Among the rest 16 per cent 13.65 per cent cover

by Telugu (12,296), Bengali (6,054), Hindi (4,320), Urdu (4,176) and Punjabi (1,363).

In Brahmapur city, next to Oriya (115,302), comes Telugu with a strength of 37,211 and Urdu with 3,049. Hindi speaking population is only 1,191. Other languages like Bengali, Gujarati, Malayalam and Punjabi are also represented in this city but the number represented is not significant.

In Sambalpur city, the proportion of Oriya speakers is 67.29 per cent. Hindi comes next with 14.79 per cent and Urdu with 5.33 per cent. Other important languages in the city are Bengali (3,032), Munda (2,583), Gujarati (1,949), Punjabi (1,770) and Telugu (1,118).

In Puri city of the State Oriya speaking population is about 83 per cent followed by Telugu (11.86 per cent), Bengali (3.04 per cent), Hindi (1.10 per cent) and Urdu (0.77 per cent).

CHAPTER 7

RELIGION WE FOLLOW

India is a land of many faiths. Having different faiths and beliefs we are living in it as one family. India is one of the countries in the world where the people profess so many religions. Each one of us is at liberty not only to freely profess his religion but also to preach it. Our constitution guarantees that no one following any particular religion will either be specially favoured or discriminated. The country does not patronise any particular religion. For these reasons, India is known as a secular State.

Religion affects the lives of the people in several ways. Food habits, concepts of health and hygiene, ceremonies connected with birth, death and marriage differ from one religious community to the other. Some of those factors affect even the economic conditions of the people. After the independence of the country and since 1951 Census, the data on religion were being collected showing total population under each religion.

The religion data of 1981 Census as has been discussed in this chapter is based on the religion of head of household as recorded in household schedule in respect of normal and houseless households and on the religion of individual as recorded in the individual slip in respect of institutional households only.

Religious composition of India's population

Although there are several religions in our country, only main religions are taken into consideration such as Hinduism, Islam, Christianity, Sikhism, Buddhism and Jainism. The number of persons belonging to each major religion in the country and their percentage to total population are shown in table 7.1.

Table 7.1*Population with percentage by main six religions of the country, 1981*

Name of Religion	Population	Proportion to total population of the country (per cent)
1	2	3
Hinduism	549,724,717	82.63
Islam	75,571,514	11.36
Christianity	16,174,498	2.43
Sikhism	13,078,146	1.96
Buddhism	4,719,900	0.71
Jainism	3,192,572	0.48
Other Religions & Persuasions	2,766,285	0.42
Religion not stated	60,217	0.01
Total	665,287,849	100.00

It can be noticed that a very high proportion of the inhabitants of India comprising 82.63 per cent are followers of Hinduism. The contribution of any other individual religion in comparison to Hinduism is too low. Next to Hinduism comes Islam with a proportion of 11.36 per cent of the population. The other two religions Christianity and Sikhism constitute 2.43 per cent and 1.96 per cent of the total population of the country respectively. In other words, out of every 100 Indians, 83 are Hindus, 11 are Muslims, two are Christians, two are Sikhs and one is Buddhist. The rest one belongs to all other religions including Jainism.

Table 7.2 shows the number of believers to different religions and their proportion per every ten thousand population since 1961 in India.

Table 7.2

*Number of persons in each of six religions of the country 1961,
1971 and 1981*

Religions	1981		1971		1961	
	Total no. in lakh	No. per 10,000	Total no. in lakh	No. per 10,000	Total no. in lakh	No. per 10,000
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Hinduism (Hindu)	5,497	8,263	4,533	8,272	3,664	8,351
Muslims (Islam) .	756	1,136	614	1,121	469	1,070
Christianity (Christians)	162	243	142	260	107	244
Sikhism (Sikhs) .	131	196	104	189	79	179
Buddhism (Buddhists)	47	71	38	70	32	73
Jainism (Jains) .	32	48	26	47	20	46
Other religions and Persuasions .	28	42	22	41	16	37

It is noticed that there has been no remarkable change in the religious composition in last two decades in the country. But it is observed that the percentage of Hindus is gradually coming down from Census to Census very slowly.

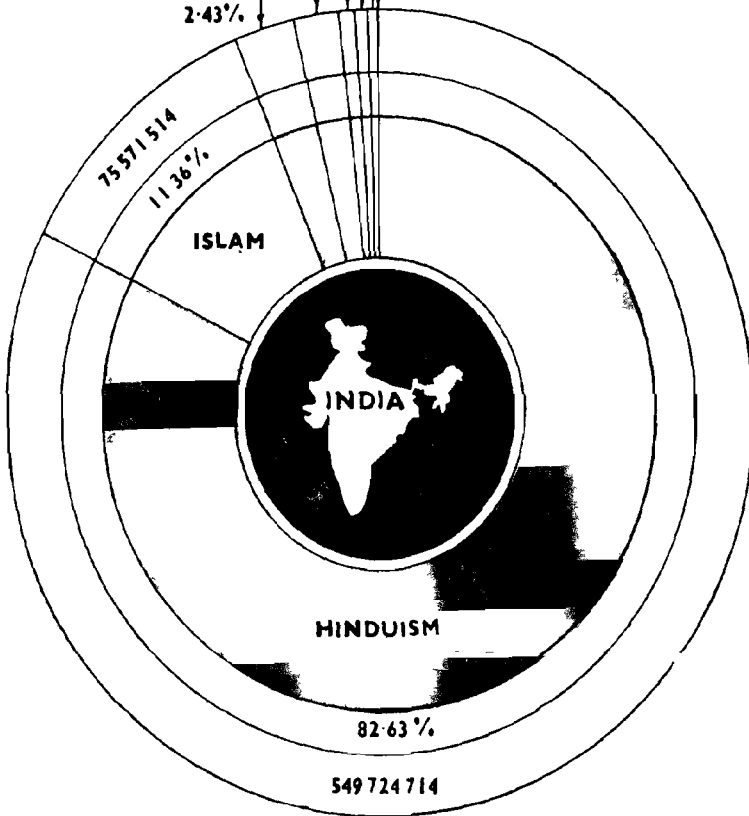
Religious composition of Orissa

Let us now see what kind of picture the religious composition of our own State presents. Table 7.3 gives the population under the important religions in Orissa as per 1981 Census.

INDIA

POPULATION UNDER MAJOR RELIGIONS, 1981

BUDDHISM	4719900	JAINISM	3192572	0.48%
	0.71%			
SIKHISM	13078146	OTHER RELIGIONS	2766285	0.42%
	1.96%	& PERSUASION		
CHRISTIANITY	16174498	RELIGION		
	2.43%	NOT STATED	60217	0.01%



POPULATION UNDER MAJOR RELIGIONS, ORISSA, 1981

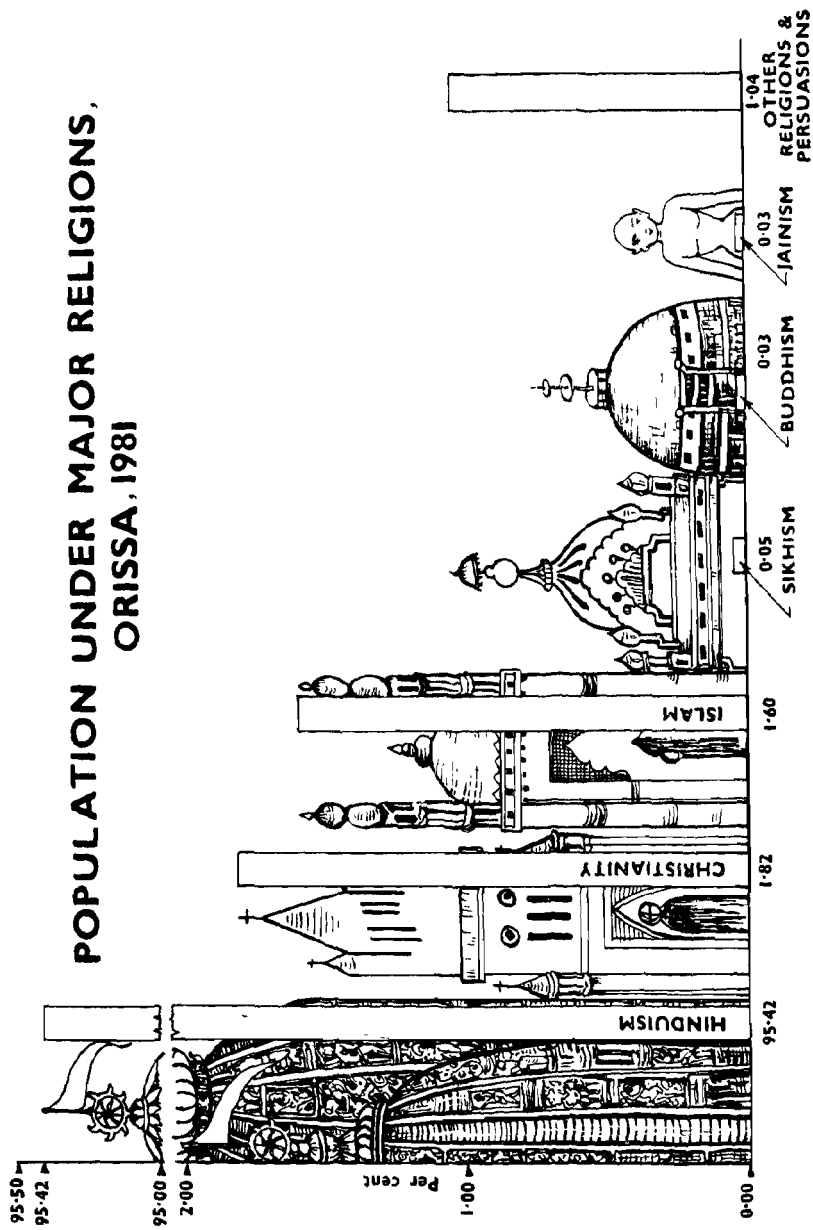


Table 7.3*Distribution of population by main religions*

Name of Religion	Population	Proportion to total population (per cent)
1	2	3
Hindus	25,161,725	95.42
Christians	480,426	1.82
Muslims	422,266	1.60
Sikhs	14,270	0.05
Buddhists	8,028	0.03
Jains	6,642	0.03
Other religions and persuasions	273,596	1.04
Religions not stated	3,318	0.01
Total	26,370,271	100.00

Comparing the religious composition of Orissa with that of India, we observe that the percentage of Hindus is much higher in Orissa at 95.42 per cent, an excess of 12.79 point over all-India figure. Muslims who constitute 11.36 per cent at all-India basis are only 1.60 per cent in Orissa. Christians, who account for 2.43 per cent at all-India level constitute 1.82 per cent of Orissa's population. The proportion of Sikh population in our State is 0.05 per cent against India's 1.96 per cent. Buddhists number slightly less than Sikhs in Orissa which is nearly 0.03 per cent to total population and equal to Jains.

It would be relevant to mention here that a few other religions, which have very few followers have been put under 'other Religions'. Swarna and other religion like Jahar are included in this category. People of all these faiths in our State comprise 1.04 per cent of the State's population as against 0.42 per cent for India. In absolute terms, this figure represents nearly 2.74 lakh persons in Orissa, a major portion of whom profess the religion known as "SWARNA". The followers of this religion are mostly from Mayurbhanj district in the name of SARANA.

A comparative study of the religions in districts

We may now divert our attention to districts and see if the religious composition confirms to the general pattern or is there any variation. Table 7.4 shows the percentage of followers of each six religions in each district of the State as revealed in 1981 Census.

Table 7.4

Percentage of population of each main religion to total population of the district and State

State/District	Proportion of population of each religion to total population 1981 (per cent)						
	Hindus	Chris- tians	Islams	Sikhs	Bud- dhists	Jains	Other religions & persua- sions
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Orissa . . .	95.42	1.82	1.60	0.05	0.03	0.03	1.04
Sambalpur . . .	97.51	1.63	0.70	0.12	0.01	0.01	0.01
Sundargarh . . .	81.02	15.91	2.33	0.42	0.02	0.05	0.21
Kendujhar . . .	98.03	0.31	0.91	0.09	N	N	0.58
Mayurbhanj . . .	82.72	0.23	0.87	0.02	N	N	16.15
Baleswar . . .	95.55	0.19	3.98	0.01	N	0.01	0.26
Cuttack . . .	96.00	0.18	3.63	0.02	0.09	0.01	0.04
Dhenkanal . . .	99.57	0.09	0.27	0.03	0.02	N	0.01
Phulabani . . .	93.91	5.89	0.18	N	0.01	N	0.01
Balangir . . .	98.88	0.56	0.30	0.01	N	0.15	N
Kalahandi . . .	99.11	0.31	0.35	0.07	N	0.14	0.02
Koraput . . .	96.80	2.73	0.40	0.02	0.01	0.03	N
Ganjam . . .	96.67	3.00	0.20	0.01	0.10	N	N
Puri . . .	97.58	0.19	2.17	0.03	N	0.01	0.02

N—Stands for negligible.

Hinduism

First, let us take Hinduism which is numerically the most important religion. In the whole state, as already mentioned earlier, the followers of Hinduism account for 95.42 per cent in 1981. All other religions put together contributes 4.58 per cent of Orissa's population.

Among the districts, Dhenkanal has the largest proportion of Hindus with 99.57 per cent. The preponderance of the followers of Hinduism in this district is so high that it occupies the highest position among all the districts. Kalahandi district comes second with a proportion of 99.11 per cent. Balangir with 98.88 per cent, Kendujhar with 98.08 per cent and Puri with 97.58 per cent follow in that order. The lowest proportion of Hindus are in the Sundargarh district, being 81.02 per cent of the total population of the district. There are only other two districts, namely, Mayurbhanj (82.72 per cent) and Phulabani (93.91 per cent) which have lower proportion of Hindus than the State proportion 95.42. Out of 13 districts of the State 10 districts have higher proportion of Hindus than the State's proportion of 95.42. In case of Christians, there are only four districts i.e. Sundargarh (15.91 per cent), Phulabani (5.89 per cent), Ganjam (3.00 per cent) and Koraput (2.73 per cent) which have higher proportion of the followers than the State proportion 1.82 per cent. Whereas in case of Islam only 4 districts, namely, Baleshwar (3.98 per cent), Cuttack (3.63 per cent), Sundargarh (2.33 per cent) and Puri (2.17 per cent) each has higher proportion of followers than the State proportion of 1.60 per cent. In case of all other religions the proportion of followers, are more or less similar in each district and State which is not significant.

Table 7.5 presents the percentage of population of each religion to total population of each district in 1971 Census and in 1981 Census.

Table 7.5

*Percentage of population of each main religion of each district
in 1971 and 1981 Census*

State/District	Year	Percentage of population of each religion to total population						
		Hindu	Chris- tian	Islam	Sikh	Bud- dhist	Jain	Other religion & persua- sions
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
ORISSA .	1981	95.42	1.82	1.60	0.05	0.03	0.03	1.04
	1971	96.25	1.73	1.49	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.42
Sambalpur .	1981	97.51	1.63	0.70	0.12	0.01	0.01	0.01
	1971	97.73	1.48	0.69	0.08	0.01	0.01	..
Sundargarh .	1981	81.02	15.91	2.33	0.42	0.02	0.05	0.21
	1971	80.35	16.55	2.19	0.45	0.02	0.05	0.32

Table 7.5—Concl'd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Kendujhar . .	1981	98.08	0.31	0.94	0.09	N	N	0.58
	1971	98.83	0.27	0.73	0.10	N	N	0.07
Mayurbhanj . .	1981	82.72	0.23	0.87	0.02	N	N	16.15
	1971	92.88	0.14	0.79	N	N	0.06	6.13
Baleshwar . .	1981	95.55	0.19	3.98	0.01	N	0.01	0.26
	1971	96.08	0.14	3.77	N	N	0.01	N
Cuttack . .	1981	96.00	0.18	3.63	0.02	0.09	0.01	0.04
	1971	96.19	0.18	3.48	0.02	0.12	0.01	N
Dhenkanal . .	1981	99.57	0.09	0.27	0.03	0.02	N	0.01
	1971	99.65	0.06	0.24	0.03	0.02	N	..
Phulabani . .	1981	93.91	5.89	0.18	N	0.01	N	0.01
	1971	93.24	6.53	0.23	N	N	..	..
Balangir . .	1981	98.88	0.66	0.30	0.01	N	0.15	N
	1971	98.66	0.89	0.27	0.01	N	0.17	..
Kalahandi . .	1981	99.11	0.31	0.35	0.07	N	0.14	0.02
	1971	99.23	0.30	0.28	0.05	N	0.12	N
Koraput . .	1981	96.80	2.73	0.40	0.02	0.01	0.03	N
	1971	96.60	2.99	0.34	0.03	0.01	0.03	..
Ganjam . .	1981	96.67	3.00	0.20	0.01	0.10	N	N
	1971	97.57	2.02	0.28	0.01	0.12	N	..
Puri . .	1981	97.58	0.19	2.17	0.03	N	0.01	0.02
	1971	97.84	0.14	1.98	0.02	0.01	0.01	N

'N' stands for negligible.

It is evident from the table 7.5 that the behaviour of percentage distribution of followers of each main religion of 1971 is similar to 1981 Census as discussed earlier among the districts of the State. Only the proportion of Hindus of Mayurbhanj district in 1971 Census is eye catching with the proportion of 1981 Census. The proportion of 10.16 per cent of Hindu population lost by Mayurbhanj in 1981, appears to have been mainly claimed by the religion which is called "Sarana". The followers of the religion in the district were as few as 1,498 in 1961. In 1971, they went up to 87,839 and in 1981 it is 253,440.

As per previous Census report the religion like "Sarana" was also found in the State like Bihar and in West Bengal a similar religion was also noted in the name of "SWARNA". In

1981 Census both the religions 'Sarana' and 'Swarna' are taken as one religion and published in Paper I of 1985, Orissa. The clubbing of both the religions has been made by a group of experts at Registrar General India's office. To understand the main philosophy of this religion, an extract from the Census Report of Orissa 1951 is quoted below.

"Persons belonging to this religion inhabit the north portions of Mayurbhanj mostly. The name of the religion is derived according to a local report, from the word 'Sarin' or 'Sragi' which is appellation of the Goddess of nature. The members of the religion believe that the goddess of nature is the mother of the world and has originated this religion for humanity for comfortable and peaceful wordly life and for attainment of salvation. According to this belief, the soul is immortal and it comes to earth to enjoy the body and returns to heaven without the body. The worship is performed under a tree, in the midst of a grove and not in a temple or a building of any kind. There is no priest to conduct the worship, which is done either on a community or individual basis. Drinks, food and occasionally the blood of an individual or of his pet animal are offered for worship."

Christianity

We now come to Christianity, the religion that has the second largest following in the State as per 1981 Census. The followers of this faith account 480,426 persons which is 1.82 per cent to Orissa's total population. In 1971 the proportion of Christians was 1.73 per cent.

Sundargarh district has the largest percentage of Christians having 15.91 per cent. None of the other twelve districts comes anywhere near this figure. Phulabani district with 5.89 per cent has nearly one-third proportion of Christian population of Sundargarh and yet comes second, while Ganjam (3.00 per cent) and Koraput (2.73 per cent) with a relatively low proportion come next. The Christian population in other districts is not very significant.

Islam

Numerically Islam is the third most important religion in our State in 1981. The high proportion of this religion is found in the districts of Baleshwar (3.98 per cent), Cuttack (3.63 per cent), Sundargarh (2.33 per cent) and Puri (2.17 per cent). The followers of this religion in other districts of the State are nume-

rically insignificant; they constitute less than one per cent of the population of these districts, but in comparison to 1971 the proportion of followers of this religion has slightly increased in 1981.

Sikhism

The number of Sikhs in the State has increased from 10,204 in 1971 to 14,270 in 1981 establishing a growth of 39.85 per cent. The maximum number of Sikhs are found in the districts of Sundargarh (5,570) and Sambalpur (2,829). In the districts of Puri and Cuttack the number of Sikhs are around one thousand each and in the case of other districts the number is below one thousand.

Buddhism

Buddhism as a religion in Orissa has nominal influence. Altogether there are 8,028 Buddhists as per 1981 Census which is less than 1971 Census. In 1971, there were 8,462 Buddhists in our State. The bulk of Buddhists are concentrated in Cuttack (4,121) and Ganjam (2,628) districts.

Jainism

Jainism, with 6,642 followers in 1981 occupied the last position among the six major religions of our State. Jains are mostly found in the districts of Balangir (2,237) and Kalahandi (1,883).

Distribution of religions in the rural and urban area

Table 7.6 presents the absolute figures and percentage value of persons of each main religion in rural and urban area separately for each district of the State.

Now we may look at the composition of religions in Orissa for the rural and urban areas separately. It is noticed that the followers of Hinduism in rural areas constitute 95.93 per cent of the total rural population of the State while those living in urban areas form 91.59 per cent of the total urban population of the State. As per the table the position is similar in rural areas of all the districts except in case of Sundargarh and Mayurbhanj where the proportion of Hindu is 79.58 per cent and 82.07 per cent respectively. In case of urban areas of the districts other than Baleswar, Sundargarh and Cuttack, proportion of Hindus is more than 90 per cent to total urban population.

Christians account for 2.54 per cent of urban population and 1.72 per cent of the rural population of the State. The followers of Christianity thus preponderate mostly in urban areas of each district except in the districts of Sundargarh, Phulabani and Ganjam. In these three districts the percentage of Christians in rural areas is higher than the percentage in urban areas.

Muslims, are mostly concentrated in the urban areas of the State. They comprise 5.13 per cent of the urban population. In rural areas of the State their proportion is 1.13 per cent of the rural population. In 3 districts, viz., Cuttack, Baleshwar, and Puri the proportion of Muslim population in rural areas accounts for more than 1 per cent of the rural population, the highest being in Cuttack district (3.04 per cent). In urban areas of the districts the highest proportion of Muslims 21.62 per cent is recorded in Baleshwar district. In the urban areas of Cuttack and Sundargarh districts also, the percentage is fairly high.

The numerical strength of followers of Buddhism, Jainism and Sikhism are not so high at State level and in each of the districts. The followers of each of those religions are less than one per cent to total rural or urban population. In conclusion it may be said that the predominant religion in Orissa is Hinduism, claiming more than 95 per cent of the population. The other religions, namely, Christianity, Islam, Sikhism, Buddhism and Jainism have a relatively small followers in our State. The proportion of these religions in the urban areas is slightly higher than in the rural areas barring Buddhism which has a slightly larger proportion in the rural areas.

Table*Number of followers and their percentage value of each main religion in*

State/District	Population in each (Percentage to total Rural/total Urban)			
	Buddhist		Christian	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5
ORISSA	7,327 (0.03)	701 (0.02)	401,352 (1.72)	79,074 (2.54)
Sambalpur	74 (0.01)	96 (0.03)	29,862 (1.55)	7,392 (2.09)
Sundargarh	17 (N)	283 (0.07)	178,462 (19.22)	34,387 (8.40)
Kendujhar	17 (N)	29 (0.02)	1,304 (0.13)	2,112 (1.67)
Mayurbhanj	1 (N)	..	3,225 (0.22)	397 (0.44)
Baleshwar	..	29 (0.02)	2,721 (0.13)	1,516 (0.81)
Cuttack	4,010 (0.10)	111 (0.02)	2,357 (0.06)	5,903 (1.24)
Dhenkanal	298 (0.02)	12 (0.01)	703 (0.05)	645 (0.52)
Phulabani	37 (N)	..	40,980 (6.03)	1,284 (3.40)
Balangir	28 (N)	9 (0.01)	6,218 (0.47)	3,389 (2.55)
Kalahandi	25 (N)	..	3,462 (0.28)	614 (0.76)
Koraput	127 (0.01)	68 (0.02)	53,442 (2.43)	14,389 (5.12)
Ganjam	2,620 (0.11)	8 (0.00)	77,409 (3.38)	2,710 (0.71)
Puri	73 (N)	56 (0.01)	1,207 (0.05)	4,336 (1.00)

7.6

Rural and Urban areas of each district of the State, 1981

major religion Population of State and District)				State/District
Hindu		Jain		
Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	
6	7	8	9	1
22,313,079 (95.93)	2,848,646 (91.59)	2,198 (0.01)	4,444 (0.14)	ORISSA
1,894,064 (98.26)	330,138 (93.41)	69 (N)	131 (0.04)	Sambalpur
738,874 (79.58)	345,077 (84.30)	15 (N)	715 (0.17)	Sundargarh
974,874 (98.65)	118,317 (93.64)	3 (N)	4 (N)	Kendujhar
1,223,981 (82.07)	84,623 (93.47)	9 (N)	11 (0.01)	Mayurbhanj
2,009,227 (97.21)	143,429 (77.13)	14 (N)	121 (0.06)	Baleshwar
4,017,613 (96.74)	426,075 (89.51)	35 (N)	418 (0.09)	Cuttack
1,456,389 (99.32)	119,610 (96.68)	..	24 (0.02)	Dhenkanal
637,920 (93.88)	35,667 (94.45)	..	2 (0.01)	Phulabani
1,316,485 (99.29)	126,247 (94.76)	1,326 (0.10)	911 (0.68)	Balangir
1,252,067 (99.48)	75,191 (93.36)	589 (0.05)	1,294 (1.61)	Kalahandi
2,144,966 (97.36)	2,59,539 (92.38)	130 (0.01)	629 (0.22)	Koraput
2,207,829 (96.43)	373,072 (98.09)	6 (N)	2 (N)	Ganjam
2,488,790 (97.99)	411,661 (95.28)	2 (N)	182 (0.04)	Puri

Table

State/District	Population in each (Percentage to total Rural/total Urban)			
	Muslim		Sikh	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	10	11	12	13
ORISSA	262,928 (1.13)	159,338 (5.13)	1,450 (0.01)	12,820 (0.41)
Sambalpur	3,027 (0.15)	12,915 (3.65)	265 (0.01)	2,564 (0.72)
Sundargarh	8,571 (0.92)	22,563 (5.51)	433 (0.05)	5,137 (1.26)
Kendujhar	5,625 (0.57)	4,798 (3.80)	82 (0.01)	915 (0.73)
Mayurbhanj	10,189 (0.68)	3,527 (3.39)	68 (0.01)	224 (0.25)
Balashwar	49,413 (2.39)	10,208 (21.62)	46 (N)	108 (0.06)
Cuttack	126,339 (3.04)	41,812 (8.78)	117 (N)	885 (0.19)
Dhenkanal	1,277 (0.09)	2,971 (2.40)	172 (0.01)	365 (0.30)
Phulabani	524 (0.08)	791 (2.10)	13 (N)	16 (0.04)
Balangir	1,803 (0.14)	2,481 (1.86)	20 (N)	172 (0.13)
Kalahandi	2,334 (0.18)	2,403 (2.98)	46 (N)	901 (1.12)
Koraput	4,134 (0.19)	5,853 (2.08)	115 (N)	465 (0.17)
Ganjam	948 (0.04)	4,495 (1.18)	37 (N)	94 (0.02)
Puri	48,744 (1.96)	14,521 (3.36)	36 (N)	974 (0.23)

7.6—concl'd.

major religion
Population of State and District)

Others		Religion not stated		State/District
Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	
14	15	16	17	1
269,294	4,302	2,356	962	ORISSA
(1.16)	(0.14)	(0.01)	(0.03)	
133	134	49	63	Sambalpur
(0.01)	(0.04)	(N)	(0.02)	
1,774	1,094	392	77	Sundargarh
(0.19)	(0.27)	(0.04)	(0.02)	
6,336	181	25	..	Kendujhar
(0.64)	(0.14)	(N)	..	
253,703	1,753	159	3	Mayurbhanj
(17.01)	(1.94)	(0.01)	(N)	
5,361	552	63	..	Baleshwar
(0.26)	(0.30)	(0.01)	..	
1,590	89	746	700	Cuttack
(0.04)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.15)	
82	7	152	80	Dhenkanal
(N)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.06)	
45	..	..	1	Phulabani
(0.01)	..	..	(N)	
2	16	6	..	Balangir
(N)	(0.01)	(N)	..	
75	135	53	3	Kalahandi
(0.01)	(0.17)	(N)	(N)	
16	19	113	..	Koraput
(N)	(0.01)	(N)	..	
63	..	598	8	Ganjam
(N)	..	(0.04)	(N)	
114	322	..	27	Puri
(N)	(0.07)	..	(0.01)	

CHAPTER 8

SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

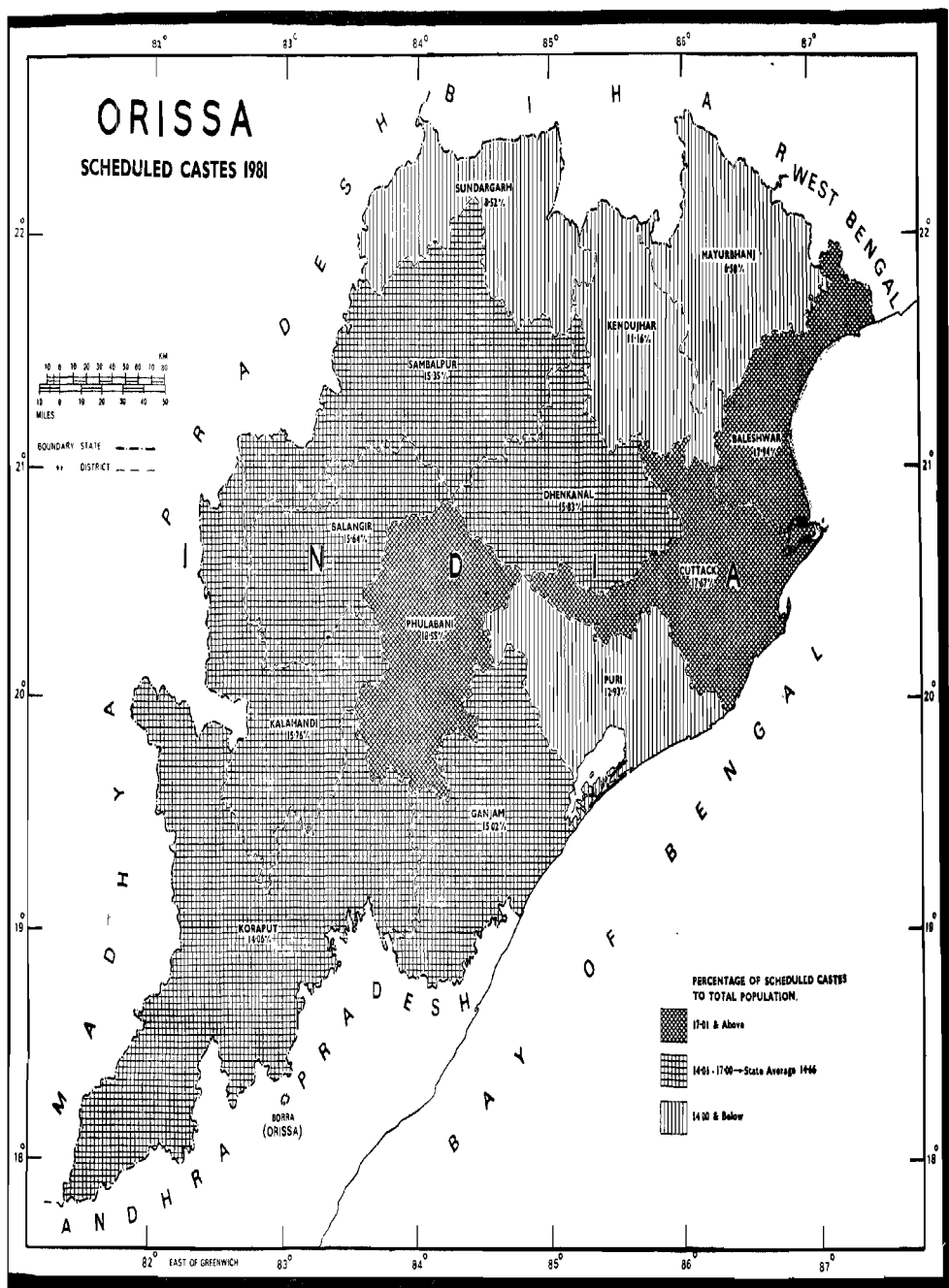
Who are the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes?

The history of our country says the situation of India when Aryans invaded the Indian soil and later on how they proved themselves as mightier community and former, those who lived here, treated as weaker section by the mightier groups. Some of those weaker groups fled away to forest and started to live in deep woods and highhills. Their occupational habit became food-gathering and hunting in forest as they became known as tribes or the first inhabitants of the soil.

To maintain day to day life in an orderly manner among a group of people, the works were divided according to capability of the works. The system was practised generation after generation and perhaps this is the root cause of caste system in our society. The caste system gave place to each man within society as "Brahmin" who keeps harmony, peace in the society by his higher knowledge, Kshatriya (who protect the society), Vaisya (engaged in trade and commerce/and growing) and the Sudra at the bottom who serves all above three categories of people just like menials and servants. Out of these above main four castes hundred of sub-castes are emerged. The untouchable group of people emerged from 'Sudra' category and accepted menial jobs like scavenging etc., and became untouchable by the rest and known as 'Achhut' or Harijan.

Time passed away. The depressed class of people were listed systematically in 1931 Census for the first time. The word "Scheduled Castes" appeared for the first time in the Govt. of India Act 1935. The British Govt. issued in April, 1936 the Govt. of India (Scheduled Castes) Order 1936. The tribal communities who lived in the forests and on top of hills were mentioned specially for the first time in the Govt. of India Act, 1935 when a reference was made to the "Backward Tribes". As per the Articles 341 and 342 of the Constitution, the President of India is empowered to specify the list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for each State and Union Territory.

The lists of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe notified by the President in 1950 were revised by the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Order (Amendment) Act, 1956. With



Based upon Survey of India map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India.
The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line.

© Government of India copyright, 1988.

the reorganisation of States in 1956, the orders were further modified by the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Lists (Modification) Order, 1956. According to the lists notified for our State, there were 93 Scheduled Castes and 62 Scheduled Tribes.

Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population in Orissa

The total Scheduled Castes population in Orissa according to 1981 Census is 3.87 million. This makes 14.66 per cent of the total population of the State which is near about same as the percentage of the Country i.e., 15.75 per cent. In comparison to 1971, the percentage of Scheduled Caste population of 1981 of the State has been reduced by 0.43 per cent. But population of Scheduled Castes increased from 1971 to 1981 by 554,689 and their growth rate is 16.75 per cent over 1971.

As regards Scheduled Tribe population it is 5.92 million in Orissa. This stands 22.43 per cent to total population of Orissa in 1981. In case of India it is only 7.76 per cent which is much less in comparison to Orissa. In 1971 the percentage of Scheduled Tribe population in Orissa was 23.11 and like Scheduled Caste population it is also reduced in 1981 by 0.68 per cent. Whereas Scheduled Tribe population increased from 1971 to 1981 by 843,130 and their growth rate is 16.62 per cent over 1971.

Distribution of Scheduled Castes in Districts

Population, growth rate and percentage values of Scheduled Castes in each district of the State are given in table 8.1.

Table 8.1

Growth rate and Percentage value of Scheduled Castes in each district of the State in 1971 and 1981

State/District	Scheduled Caste Population				
	Population		Growth rate (1971-81)	Percentage to total Population	
	1971	1981		1971	1981
1	2	3	4	5	6
ORISSA	3,310,854	3,865,543	+16.75	15.09	14.66
Bambalpur	287,998	350,078	+21.56	15.61	15.35
Bundargarh	82,692	114,036	+37.90	8.02	8.52

Table 8.1—Concid.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Kendujhar . . .	107,78*	124,379	+15.40	11.28	11.16
Mayurbhanj . . .	103,713	104,057	+0.33	7.23	6.58
Baleshwar . . .	338,802	404,197	+19.30	18.51	17.94
Cuttack . . .	691,180	817,873	+18.33	18.06	17.67
Dhenkanal . . .	216,887	250,554	+15.52	16.76	15.83
Phulabani . . .	117,987	133,071	+12.78	18.98	18.55
Balangir . . .	208,430	228,260	+ 9.51	16.49	15.64
Kalahandi . . .	199,151	211,069	+ 5.98	17.11	15.76
Koraput . . .	274,115	319,307	+27.43	13.42	14.06
Ganjam . . .	365,284	401,116	+ 9.81	15.92	15.02
Puri . . .	316,831	377,546	+19.16	13.53	12.93

The table 8.1 reveals that percentage of Scheduled Castes in case of each district is somehow nearer to State average 14.66 in 1981 Census except in Mayurbhanj and Sundargarh. The pattern of distribution among the districts remains near about same in 1971 and 1981. The percentage of Scheduled Castes is higher than the State average (14.66 per cent) in case of districts Sambalpur (15.35 per cent), Baleshwar (17.94 per cent), Cuttack (17.67 per cent), Dhenkanal (15.83 per cent), Phulabani (18.55 per cent), Balangir (15.64 per cent), Kalahandi (15.76 per cent) and Ganjam (15.02 per cent) and in case of remaining districts the proportion is lower than State average. In 1971 also similar observation is recorded in case of districts and State as in 1981. In 1981, Scheduled Caste population forming 18.55 per cent of its total population in Phulabani district heads the list, closely followed by Baleshwar (17.94 per cent) and Cuttack (17.67 per cent). This district Phulabani was also the first among the districts in 1971 with 18.98 per cent. Baleshwar and Cuttack each had also maintained the same position in 1971 as in 1981.

If we compare the percentage values of Scheduled Castes to total population of each district between 1971 and 1981 it is noticed that it has invariably gone down in 1981 Census in all districts except two, viz., Sundargarh and Koraput. The highest

differential value in percentage is recorded in case of Kalahandi district (1.35 points). In all other districts this value is less than 1 point. Koraput and Sundargarh have, however shown up a marginal gain in percentage value in 1981 Census as 0.64 point and 0.50 point respectively.

Growth rate of Scheduled Caste population (1971-1981)

Percentage growth of Scheduled Caste population in case of Mayurbhanj district, it is observed that in 1981, there is marginal growth of 0.33 per cent over 1971. In 1981, the Scheduled Caste population of Mayurbhanj district is increased by 344 persons for which such low growth rate is recorded. Among the other districts it is found that growth rate of six districts is higher than that of the State (16.75 per cent). Those six districts are Sundargarh (37.90 per cent), Koraput (27.43 per cent), Sambalpur (21.56 per cent), Baleshwar (19.30 per cent), Puri (19.16 per cent) and Cuttack (18.33 per cent). The growth rate recorded below the State average 16.75 per cent in case of other 7 districts are Dhenkanal, Kendujhar, Phulabani, Ganjam, Balangir, Kalahandi and Mayurbhanj.

Distribution of Scheduled Tribe population and growth rate in Districts

The Scheduled Tribe population is not uniformly distributed among the districts. In 1981 Census the percentage of Scheduled Tribes to total population of the district is higher than that of the State average of 22.43 per cent in case of seven districts. Those districts are Mayurbhanj (57.67 per cent), Koraput (55.22 per cent), Sundargarh (51.26 per cent), Kendujhar (44.82 per cent), Phulabani (38.94 per cent), Kalahandi (31.28 per cent) and Sambalpur (27.20 per cent). Whereas other six districts Cuttack (3.13 per cent), Puri (3.45 per cent), Baleshwar (6.84 per cent), Ganjam (9.48 per cent), Dhenkanal (12.26 per cent) and Balangir (19.22 per cent) each has lower percentage of Scheduled Tribe than that of State average.

Taking the total Scheduled Tribe population of the State as a whole Koraput district alone contains more than one-fourth, Mayurbhanj about one-sixth, Sundargarh and Sambalpur more than one-ninth each. These four districts taken together account for more than 60 per cent of the State's total tribal population. Table 8.2 shows the growth rate and percentage value of Scheduled Tribes in each district of the State in 1971 and 1981.

Table 8.2

Growth rate and percentage value of Scheduled Tribes in each district of State in 1971 & 1981

State/District	Scheduled Tribe population				
	Population		Growth rate (1971-81)	Percentage to total population	
	1971	1981		1971	1981
1	2	3	4	5	6
ORISSA . . .	3,071,937	5,915,067	+16.62	23.11	22.43
Sambalpur . . .	519,046	620,555	+19.56	28.13	27.20
Sundargarh . . .	550,401	685,765	+24.59	53.40	51.26
Kendujhar . . .	448,675	499,567	+11.34	46.96	44.82
Mayurbhanj . . .	839,835	912,320	+ 8.63	58.56	57.67
Baleshwar . . .	129,192	154,153	+19.32	7.06	6.84
Cuttack . . .	110,746	144,708	+30.67	2.89	3.13
Dhenkanal . . .	166,998	194,060	+16.20	12.91	12.26
Phulabani . . .	250,605	279,276	+11.44	40.31	38.91
Balangir . . .	249,131	280,381	+12.54	19.72	19.22
Kalahandi . . .	340,541	418,871	+23.00	29.26	31.28
Koraput . . .	1,151,231	1,371,550	+19.14	56.34	55.22
Ganjam . . .	228,945	253,034	+10.52	9.98	9.48
Puri . . .	86,591	100,827	+16.44	3.70	3.45

Comparing the percentage of tribal population to total population by districts between 1971 and 1981, it has gone down in case of eleven districts in 1981 Census while there has been a marginal increase in case of Kalahandi (22.02 per cent) and Cuttack (0.24 per cent).

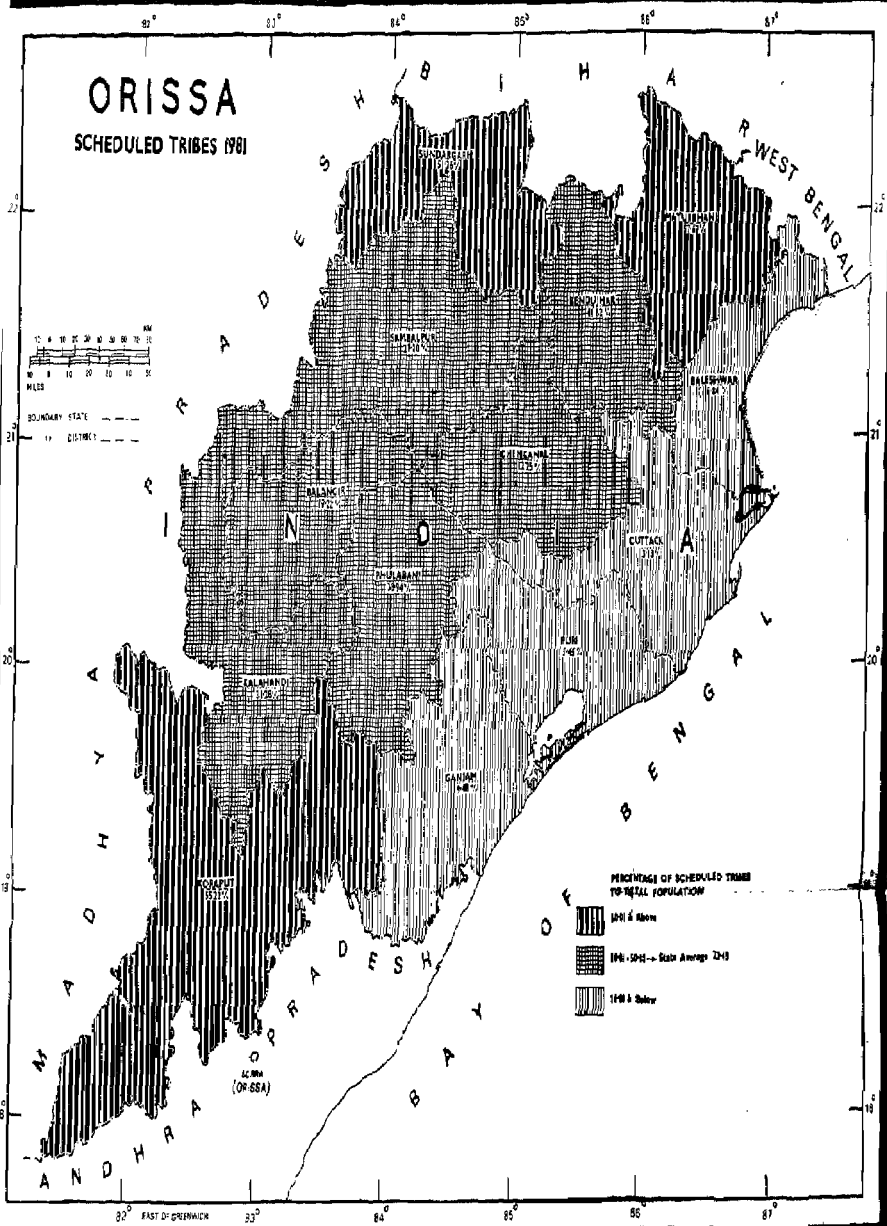
In the decade 1971-81, the growth of Scheduled Tribe population in the State is 843,130 and decadal percentage growth is 16.62 per cent as against 16.75 per cent of Scheduled Castes. It is observed from the table 8.2 that in six districts the growth rate is higher than that of the State 16.62 per cent. Those districts are Cuttack (30.67 per cent), Sundargarh (24.59 per cent), Kalahandi (23.00 per cent), Sambalpur (19.56 per cent), Baleshwar (19.32 per cent) and Koraput (19.14 per cent). The lowest rate is recorded by Mayurbhanj (8.63 per cent). It is interesting to note that Cuttack district where growth rate of Scheduled Tribe

ORISSA

SCHEDULED TRIBES 1981



BOUNDARY STATE ---
DISTRICT ---



PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES
TO TOTAL POPULATION

- 10% & above
- 10% - 50% - State Average 12%
- 10% & below

Based upon Survey of India map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India.
The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles
measured from the appropriate base line.

© Government of India copyright, 1988.

population is recorded as the highest, the percentage of Scheduled Tribe Population to total population of the district is lowest. Similarly in Mayurbhanj district where the growth rate of the Scheduled Tribe population is recorded as the lowest 8.63 per cent, the percentage of Scheduled Tribe to total population is the highest.

Sex ratio of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes

Let us see whether the sex ratio of Scheduled Castes and that of Scheduled Tribes is the same as in case of general population.

Table 8.3

Sex ratio of S.C./S.T./General population in 1971 and 1981

Year	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	General Population
1	2	3	4
1981	988	1,012	981
1971	993	1,007	988

Table 8.3 shows that among Scheduled Castes, the sex ratio was 993 in 1971 as against 988 for the general population of the State. In 1981, it has gone down to 988 as against 981 for Scheduled Castes and general population respectively. Similarly among the Scheduled Tribes the sex-ratio which was 1,007 in 1971 has gone up to 1,012 in 1981. It is noticed that though a declining trend in the proportion of females is marked both among the general population and the Scheduled Caste population but in case of Scheduled Tribes, the proportion of female population is increasing in 1981 Census.

Rural urban distribution

Table 8.4 shows the percentage distribution of Scheduled Castes between rural and urban area of each district.

Table 8.4

Percentage distribution of Scheduled Castes between rural and urban area of each district, 1981

State/District	Percentage of Scheduled Caste Rural/Urban Population to total Scheduled Caste Population	
	Rural	Urban
1	2	3
ORISSA	90.60	9.40
Sambalpur	84.21	15.79
Sundargarh	67.94	32.06
Kendujhar	85.66	14.34
Mayurbhanj	90.70	9.30
Baleshwar	95.73	4.27
Cuttack	93.89	6.11
Dhenkanal	93.83	6.17
Phulabani	95.08	4.92
Balangir	92.43	7.57
Kalahandi	94.21	5.79
Koraput	87.81	12.19
Ganjam	88.49	11.51
Puri	90.33	9.67

Out of every 100 Scheduled Castes, 91 are living in rural areas and only 9 are living in urban areas of the State. Whereas in case of general population of the State 88 are dwelling in rural areas and 12 are in urban areas in each 100 population.

Out of 13 districts of the State in 8 districts more than 90 per cent of Scheduled Castes are dwelling in rural areas and less than 10 per cent are in urban areas. In four districts 84 to 89 per cent are living in rural areas and only in one district i.e. Sundargarh in which only 67.94 per cent of Scheduled Castes are living in rural areas and 32.06 per cent are in urban areas. Table 8.5 presents the percentage distribution of Scheduled Tribe population between rural and urban areas of the districts in 1981.

Table 8.5

Percentage distribution of Scheduled Tribes between rural and urban areas of each district, 1981

State/District	Percentage of Scheduled Tribe Rural/Urban Population to total Scheduled Tribe Population	
	Rural	Urban
1	2	3
ORISSA	95.39	4.61
Sambalpur	92.87	7.13
Sundargarh	88.46	11.54
Kendujhar	93.22	6.78
Mayurbhanj	98.15	1.85
Baleshwar	93.74	6.26
Cuttack	93.57	6.43
Dhenkanal	95.90	4.10
Phulabani	98.70	1.30
Balangir	97.66	2.34
Kalahandi	98.46	1.54
Koraput	96.78	3.22
Ganjam	99.11	0.89
Puri	91.41	8.59

It is seen from the table 8.5 that more than 90 per cent of Scheduled Tribes live in rural areas of each district except Sundargarh. In State as a whole 95 out of every 100 Scheduled Tribes are living in rural area as against 88 of general population. Rural area of Sundargarh district gives shelter to 88 of every 100 Scheduled Tribes which is at par with general population of the State.

Literacy rate among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

The literacy rate among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is too low as compared to general population. The literacy rate among Scheduled Caste is 22.4 per cent as compared to 34.2 per cent for the general population. In case of Scheduled Caste females, the rate is still lower being 9.4 per cent as compared to the State female literacy as 21.1 per cent.

Table 8.6
Literacy of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and General Population with sex break-up and the growth rate of Literacy

Population	Literacy rate (including 0-4 age group)						Percentage increase of Literacy (1971-81)			
	1971			1981						
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
General Population	26.2	38.3	13.9	34.2	47.1	21.1	30.5	23.0	51.8	
Scheduled Caste Population	15.6	26.0	5.2	22.4	35.3	9.4	43.6	35.8	80.8	
Scheduled Tribe Population	9.5	16.4	2.6	14.0	23.3	4.8	47.4	42.1	84.6	

Literacy among Scheduled Tribes is still lower being 14.0 per cent which was only 9.5 per cent in 1971. Similarly, the literacy rate of the tribal females is mere 4.8 per cent in 1981 as against 2.6 per cent in 1971 Census.

What was the literacy rate among these communities 10 years ago and how fast is literacy spreading among them? In 1971, the literacy among Scheduled Castes was 15.6 per cent. This has gone up to 22.4 per cent in 1981. The rate of increase is thus 43.6 per cent. Similarly, the literacy rate among Scheduled Tribes was 9.5 per cent in 1971 which has improved to 14.0 per cent now resulting a growth of 47.4 per cent. The growth rate of literacy of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is higher than those of State growth rate of literacy recorded as 30.5 per cent. It is a good indication for the coming generation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Table 8.6 presents the literacy rates for 1981 and 1971 for the general population, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of Orissa and their respective growth rates for the decade.

The occupational pattern of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is explained in the next chapter along with occupational pattern of general population.

Appendix I and II present the name of each Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe along with population of each sex as per the 1981 Census

APPENDIX—I
Scheduled Castes, Orissa, 1981

Sl.No.	Name of Scheduled Castes	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
	All Scheduled Castes*	3,865,543	1,944,071	1,921,472
1.	Adi Andhra . . .	3,621	1,767	1,854
2.	Amant, Amat . . .	9,866	5,034	4,832
3.	Audhelia	15	7	8
4.	Badaik	10,291	5,263	5,028
5.	Bagheti, Baghuti .	17,916	9,172	8,744
6.	Bajikar	203	110	93
7.	Bari	144	87	57
8.	Bariki	12,357	6,163	6,194
9.	Basor, Burud . . .	178	102	76

*"All Scheduled Castes" includes "Unclassified".

APPENDIX— I (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Bauri . . .	336,278	167,472	168,806
11.	Bauti . . .	307	150	157
12.	Bavuri . . .	50	23	22
13.	Bedia, Bejia . . .	631	326	305
14.	Beldar . . .	2,440	1,200	1,240
15.	Bhata . . .	4,508	2,284	2,224
16.	Bhoi . . .	69,545	35,292	34,253
17.	Chachati . . .	95	49	46
18.	Chakali . . .	215	104	111
19.	Chamar, Mochi, Muchi, Sattnami . . .	109,576	55,710	53,866
20.	Chandala . . .	5,581	2,813	2,768
21.	Chandhai Maru . . .	28	20	8
22.	Cherua, Chhelia . . .	759	384	375
23.	Dandasi . . .	50,437	24,252	26,185
24.	Dewar . . .	4,250	2,201	2,049
25.	Dhanwar . . .	1,135	553	582
26.	Dhoba, Dhobi . . .	418,383	209,773	208,610
27.	Dom, Dombo, Duria Dom	427,078	213,392	213,686
28.	Dosadha . . .	455	261	194
29.	Ganda . . .	418,956	211,013	207,943
30.	Ghantarghada, Ghantra	5,105	2,596	2,509
31.	Ghasi, Ghasia . . .	77,132	38,442	38,690
32.	Ghogia . . .	656	338	318
33.	Ghusuria . . .	5,127	2,558	2,569
34.	Godagali . . .	24	12	12
35.	Godari . . .	225	105	120
36.	Godra . . .	2,309	1,227	1,082
37.	Gokha . . .	116,226	59,364	56,862
38.	Gorait, Korait . . .	395	195	200
39.	Haddi, Hadi, Hari . . .	133,625	65,762	67,863
40.	Irika . . .	270	134	136
41.	Jaggali . . .	4,626	2,204	2,422
42.	Kandra, Kandara . . .	316,367	161,046	155,321
43.	Karua . . .	4,208	2,095	2,113
44.	Katia . . .	1,200	617	583
45.	Kela . . .	13,344	6,756	6,588
46.	Khadala . . .	51,055	24,793	26,262

APPENDIX—I (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
47.	Kodalo, Khodalo	330	165	165
48.	Kori	286	159	127
49.	Kummari	2,501	1,289	1,212
50.	Kurunga	2,371	1,224	1,147
51.	Laban	1,099	539	560
52.	Laheri	5,102	2,581	2,521
53.	Madari	1,940	976	964
54.	Madiga	1,314	654	660
55.	Mahuria, Mala, Jhata, Malo	4,286	2,155	2,130
56.	Zala	6,118	3,044	3,074
57.	Mang	273	152	121
58.	Mungan	933	434	489
59.	Mehra, Mahar	16,153	7,945	8,213
60.	Mehtar, Bhangi	2,332	1,144	1,188
61.	Mewar	540	275	265
62.	Mundapotta	1,318	660	658
63.	Musahar	29	18	11
64.	Nagarchi	223	117	108
65.	Namasudra	76,316	39,289	37,027
66.	Paidi	343	161	182
67.	Painda	964	486	478
68.	Pamidi	64	31	33
69.	Pan, Pano	806,514	407,625	398,689
70.	Panchama	269	148	121
71.	Panika	8,063	3,977	4,086
72.	Panka	1,683	868	815
73.	Pantanti	27,210	13,664	13,546
74.	Pap	8,789	4,332	4,457
75.	Pasi	537	293	244
76.	Patial, Patikar, Patratanti, Patua	34,774	17,415	17,359
77.	Rajna	704	376	328
78.	Reli	6,353	3,106	3,247
79.	Sabakhia	1,079	577	502
80.	Samasai	1,214	631	583
81.	Sanci	1,005	486	519

APPENDIX— I (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
82.	Sapari	129	75	54
83.	Sauntia, Santia	22,877	11,294	11,583
84.	Sidhria	573	276	297
85.	Sinduria	177	91	86
86.	Siyal	18,666	9,481	9,185
87.	Tamadia	238	105	133
88.	Tamudia	4,743	2,357	2,386
89.	Tanla	46,343	23,278	23,065
90.	Tiar, Tior	20,140	10,211	9,929
91.	Turi	7,374	3,724	3,650
92.	Ujia	16,370	8,324	8,046
93.	Valamiki, Valmiki .	1,960	961	999

APPENDEX-- II*Scheduled Tribes, Orissa, 1981*

Sl. No.	Name of Scheduled Tribes	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
	All Scheduled Tribes*	5,915,067	2,939,863	2,975,204
1.	Bagata	2,615	1,310	1,305
2.	Baiga	188	100	88
3.	Banjara, Banjari	10,925	5,305	5,620
4.	Bathudi	147,969	73,241	74,728
5.	Bhottada, Dhotada	247,710	124,110	123,600
6.	Bhuiya, Bhuyan	207,793	103,048	104,745
7.	Bhumia	75,221	37,216	38,005
8.	Bhumij	157,614	79,191	78,423
9.	Bhunja	9,077	4,526	4,551
10.	Binjhal	98,631	49,459	49,172
11.	Binjhia, Binjhoa	8,042	4102	3940
12.	Birhor	142	76	66

*"All Scheduled Tribes" includes "Unclassified".

APPENDIX—II (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
13.	Bondo Poraja	5,895	2,790	3,105
14.	Chenchu	39	23	16
15.	Dal	18,163	8,872	9,291
16.	Desua Bhumij	1,183	598	585
17.	Dharua	8,612	4,301	4,311
18.	Didayi	1,978	968	1,010
19.	Gadaba	56,911	28,325	28,586
20.	Gandia	2,263	1,140	1,123
21.	Ghara	617	318	299
22.	Gond, Gondo	602,749	298,290	304,459
23.	Ho	44,496	22,203	22,293
24.	Holva	8,883	4,388	4,495
25.	Jatapu	18,457	9,051	9,406
26.	Juang	30,876	15,184	15,692
27.	Kandha Gauda	15,189	7,639	7,550
28.	Kawar	8,549	4,255	4,294
29.	Kharia, Kharian	144,178	71,640	72,538
30.	Kharwar	1,434	706	728
31.	Khond, Kond, Kandha, Nanguli Kandha, Sitha Kaucha	989,342	487,406	501,936
32.	Kisan	227,992	113,831	114,161
33.	Kol	4,234	2,145	2,089
34.	Kolah Lonaras, Kol Loharas	7,563	3,841	3,722
35.	Kolha	326,522	162,554	163,958
36.	Koli, Malhar	4,710	2,387	2,323
37.	Kondadora	17,442	8,768	8,674
38.	Kora	5,822	2,913	2,909
39.	Korua	986	509	477
40.	Kotia	19,136	9,593	9,543
41.	Koya	87,261	43,632	43,629
42.	Kufis	1,498	741	757
43.	Lodha	5,100	2,597	2,503
44.	Madia	1,066	532	534
45.	Mahali	11,767	5,893	5,874
46.	Mankidi	205	107	98
47.	Mankirdia	1,005	513	492
48.	Matya	12,122	6,188	5,934

APPENDIX—II (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
49.	Mirdhas	28,177	14,225	13,952
50.	Munda, Munda Lohara, Munda Mahalis	338,936	170,885	168,051
51.	Mundari	24,667	12,304	12,363
52.	Omanatya	19,465	9,658	9,807
53.	Oraon	215,336	107,889	107,447
54.	Parenga	9,623	4,778	4,845
55.	Paroja	267,185	131,443	135,742
56.	Pentia	7,908	3,957	3,951
57.	Rajuar	2,314	1,159	1,155
58.	Santal	530,776	266,223	264,553
59.	Saora, Savar, Saura, Sahara . .	370,060	182,344	187,716
60.	Shabar, Lodha	329,209	163,226	165,983
61.	Sounti	67,872	33,460	34,412
62.	Tharua	1,034	543	491

CHAPTER 9

HOW MANY OF US WORK?

What is work? Work relates to various types of activities, such as ploughing, teaching, officiating, driving, selling, transporting, fishing, manufacturing, coding etc. It is defined as participation in any economically productive activity. Such participation may be physical or mental in nature. Work involves not only actual work but also effective supervision and direction of work. The next question is, to elicit information on the persons, who are engaged in economically productive activity for the major period of the year. Thereby the entire population of our State is recorded into two broad groups. One of which is known as worker and the other is as non-worker. Let us see that how many of us are workers and how many are non-workers. Not only that, but it will be of interest to know that those are noted as workers, what work they are performing or in which work they are mostly engaged. Similarly, the non-workers, how they have engaged themselves and spent time and what are their activities.

Since long, it has been accepted that one of the most important contribution of Census is to provide detailed data on the working population. It classifies people under different categories of workers and in doing so provides valuable information on employment status, occupation and economic composition of the people.

Who is a Worker?

Before proceeding further, it is important that we should clearly understand what exactly is meant by a worker and a non-worker. In fact, the question as to who should be considered as worker or economically active there is no universally acceptable definition so far. It varies from country to country and even in the same country from Census to Census. In India it has not been possible yet to adopt a definition once and for all. We are trying to find the right definition observing the condition of workers from time to time. As a result, the data relating to workers and non-workers in a particular Census do not agree with others. The improved definition of worker was adopted in 1981 Census to compare the data with 1971 and 1961 Censuses.

Definition of worker in 1961, 1971 & 1981 and its comparison

To have clear idea about definition of worker from time to time and its comparison explained in fly leaf of Primary Census Abstract, Volume Part II-B, 1981 is reproduced below.

“The worker figure cannot be compared from census to census unlike the population figure. Worker figure presented in different censuses varies due to the differences of definition and conception of workers adopted from census to census. In 1981 Census the questions were canvassed in the Individual Slip in such a way that the information on the economic characteristics of the population may be compared with that of 1961 and 1971 censuses. In 1981 Census, the figures of entire population are recorded under three broad groups such as main workers, marginal workers and non-workers, whereas in 1971 and 1961 censuses the entire population were divided into two broad groups, viz., workers and non-workers. In 1971 Census the figure of marginal workers is included in non-workers whereas in 1961 census the figure of marginal workers is included in workers. To compare with these two sets of figures in 1961 and 1971 censuses the statistics relating to main workers, marginal workers and non-workers are collected separately in 1981 Census. Hence the workers of 1961 Census may be compared with the combined figures of main workers and marginal workers of 1981 Census.

Similarly, the persons recorded as workers and non-workers with the secondary work as workers of 1971 Census together may be compared with the combined figures of main workers and marginal workers in 1981 Census. Though the definition of work is similar in 1961, 1971 and 1981 censuses, the concept of workers varies widely from census to census, viz., the work means participation of a person in any economically productive work by physical or mental activity. The work involves not only actual work but effective supervision and direction of work.

In 1961 Census all the persons who are engaged themselves *in any economically productive work even for a minor period of the year are treated as workers*. An aged women who is engaged in household duties throughout the year and in addition to her household work if she engages herself in any work such as rice pounding for sale or wages, or minding cattle or selling of fire woods or making and selling of cowdung cakes or grass etc. she has been treated as worker in 1961 Census. But in 1971 Census a person *who is mostly engaged himself in economically productive*

work either by physical or mental activity is treated as worker. In this case a man or woman who is engaged primarily in household duties such as cooking for own household if such a person helps the family in some economical productive work such as rice pounding for sale or wages or selling of firewoods or making and selling of cowdung cakes or grass etc., he or she has not been treated as worker. Such persons are included in non-worker. Thus, the concept of considering a person as a worker in 1961 and 1971 Census varies widely.

Therefore, in 1981 Census the detailed working characteristics of the population as far as possible has been collected to make the data comparable with the 1961 and 1971 Census.

The persons who are mostly engaged throughout the year preceding to the enumeration period in economically productive work are categorised as main workers. Similarly, the persons who are basically non-workers but have done some economically productive work in any time in the last year preceding the enumeration are considered as marginal workers and all other persons who have not engaged themselves in any economically productive work at all in the year preceding to the enumeration are categorised as non-workers. Thus in 1981 Census a person who is engaged mostly in household duties and in addition to it he or she has done some economical productive work such as rice pounding for sale or wages or selling of firewoods or making and selling of cowdung cakes etc., in the year preceding to the enumeration period is earmarked as marginal worker. This group of person is really essential to be considered separately for the comparison of data of 1961 and 1971 Census.

A comparative statement showing population and workers since 1961 worked out and shown in table 9.1.

Categories of Workers

In 1981 Census, for the purpose of recording workers the questions in Individual Slip was so designed that the workers were listed in two separate cells as main workers and marginal workers. Further, the main workers were divided into four categories according to the type of work they did. Those categories are cultivators (C), Agricultural Labourer (AL), Household Industry (HHI) and other workers (OW). With the help of these data of four categories and data of marginal workers and non-workers Primary Census Abstract was prepared at village, town, police station and tahasil level. No other categories of workers were shown like previous censuses of 1971 and 1961 in village/town/

P.S./Tahasil P.C.A. There was provision in the Individual Slip to record name of establishment in which the person works, description of work and nature of Industry, trade, service and class of workers so that further categorisation of workers could be made in case of those who are earmarked as other workers (OW). Basing on such data the following nine categories of workers are identified and recorded at State and district level only.

Category I	.	.	.	Cultivator
Category II	.	.	.	Agricultural Labourer
Category III	.	.	.	Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied activities.
Category IV	.	.	.	Mining and Quarrying
Category V(a)	.	.	.	In household industry Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs.
Category V(b)	.	.	.	Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs other than Household Industry
Category VI	.	.	.	Construction
Category VII	.	.	.	Trade and Commerce
Category VIII	.	.	.	Transport, Storage and Communication
Category IX	.	.	.	Other Services.

Provision was also there in the Individual Slip to divide marginal workers into nine industrial categories as mentioned earlier.

Persons who returned themselves as non-workers were also divided into seven categories. Those are (i) engaged in household duties, (ii) Students, (iii) dependents, (iv) retired persons or rentiers, (v) Beggars, etc. (vi) inmates of institutions, e.g. convicts in jails, persons in penal, mental or charitable institutions and (vii) other non-workers. All non-workers and marginal workers were further asked whether they are seeking/available for work to ascertain the unemployment status.

Distribution of workers in industrial categories

It is now understood that in 1981 Census the total population of State is divided into three broad divisions as main workers, marginal workers and non-workers. The main workers and marginal workers were further divided into nine categories separately. Let us see the composition of the population of our State

in terms of workers under different categories. Table 9.2 shows the distribution of working population of Orissa under nine industrial categories and percentage to total main workers.

Table 9.2
Main workers in each category

Category of main workers	Workers	Percent- age to total main workers
1	2	3
Total main workers	8,635,285	100.00
Category I	4,053,310	46.94
Category II	2,396,974	27.76
Category III	206,893	2.40
Category IV	71,842	0.83
Category V(a)	285,177	3.30
Category V(b)	313,398	3.63
Category VI	95,788	1.11
Category VII	355,209	4.11
Category VIII	135,921	1.57
Category IX	720,774	8.35

Total main workers of our State are 86.35 lakhs or 32.75 per cent of the total population of the State. Let us see what these 86.35 lakhs people do for a living. Out of 86.35 lakhs of main workers 40.53 lakhs of workers or 46.94 per cent work as cultivators and more than half of the figure of cultivators (23.96 lakhs) or 27.76 per cent maintained their livelihood as agricultural labourers. Category IX (Other Services) comes next with 7.20 lakhs or 8.35 per cent of main workers. Mainly government servants are included in this category. The workers in categories V(a) and V(b), representing the industrial sector are nearly 6 lakhs which is about 6.93 per cent of main workers while trade and commerce accounts for 4.11 per cent of the total main workers. Workers in other categories are relatively very few.

Marginal workers and their categories

We have already discussed earlier that in 1981 Census the entire population of the State is divided into 3 groups i.e. main workers, marginal workers and non-workers.

Marginal workers are those who engaged themselves in economically productive activity for less than 183 days or six months of the year preceding the enumeration. Nine categories of marginal workers are identified and shown in Table B-7 of Orissa Part. III-A & B(i) presented in 1981 Census volume. In this chapter table 9.3 presents the number of marginal workers in each of the nine industrial categories of the State alongwith the percentage value by category of workers.

Table 9.3

Distribution of marginal workers with percentage value by category of workers

Category of marginal workers	No. of workers	Percentage to total marginal workers
1	2	3
Total Marginal workers	1,387,053	100.00
Category I	370,208	26.69
Category II	852,546	61.46
Category III	19,528	1.41
Category IV	1,989	0.14
Category V(a)	67,098	4.84
Category V(b)	21,350	1.54
Category VI	3,399	0.25
Category VII	22,312	1.61
Category VIII	1,036	0.07
Category IX	27,585	1.99

Table 9.3 reveals that 8.5 lakhs or 61.46 per cent of marginal workers are engaged in category II i.e. Agricultural Labourer which is the highest among all 9 categories of workers. Category I (Cultivator) comes next with the population of 3.7 lakhs or 26.69 per cent of marginal workers. Thereafter category V(a) and V(b) (Industrial Sectors) comes with the workers of 88 thousands or 6.38 per cent of marginal workers besides category VII (Trade and Commerce), category IX (Other Services) and category III (Livestock, forestry, fishing and hunting), each of these categories engages more than 1 per cent of marginal workers. The rest three categories i.e. Category IV (Mining and Quarrying), Category VI (Construction) and Category VIII (Transport, Storage and Communications) each has less than 1 per cent of marginal workers which is insignificant.

Non-workers

The non-workers numbering over a crore and a half constitute a sizeable high proportion of our population i.e. 61.99 per cent. The total income of the workers as much as they may earn, is not sufficient to maintain a standard life as the oversized non-workers are depending upon them. It is one of the reasons that due to vastness of non-workers the per capita income remains at the low level.

Non-workers—their activities

As workers are divided into nine industrial categories so also non-workers are divided into seven categories. Let us now see what are those categories. They are:

- (1) Full time students
- (2) Household duties
- (3) Dependents and infants
- (4) Retired, Rentiers and persons of independent means
- (5) Beggars, Vagrants etc.
- (6) Inmates of penal, mental and charitable institutions.
- (7) Others.

Table 9.4 shows number of non-workers at different categories and their percentage to total non-workers.

Table 9.4
Non-Workers at different Categories

Category of non-workers	No. of non-workers	Percentage to total non-workers
1	2	3
Total non-workers	16,347,933	100.00
1. Full time students	3,669,506	22.45
2. Household duties	5,494,116	33.61
3. Dependents & infants	6,929,198	42.38
4. Retired, rentiers & persons of independent means	54,967	0.34
5. Beggars, Vagrants etc.	36,168	0.22
6. Inmates of penal, mental and charitable institutions	5,570	0.03
7. Others	158,407	0.97

The proportion of non-workers as dependents and infants is the highest as 42.38 per cent followed by non-workers at household duties (33.61 per cent) and full time students (22.45 per cent). The non-workers at remaining other categories are below one per cent each. Out of 69.29 lakhs non-workers recorded as dependents and infants 59.14 lakhs are in the age group 0-14 and 6.56 lakhs are in 60+ age group. In our state, female non-workers are almost double the male non-workers. Non-workers in rural areas constitute 86.94 per cent of the total non-workers.

Proportion of main workers, marginal workers and non-workers to total population of the State

Table 9.5 shows population of main workers, marginal workers and non-workers and their percentage to total population of each sex in rural and urban areas of the State.

It is observed from the table 9.5 that out of total main workers of 8,635,285, a very large portion numbering 7,689,979 persons or 89.16 per cent are in the rural areas and 936,306 or 10.84 per cent are in urban areas. The distribution of main workers between rural and urban areas closely follows the rural and urban distribution of the general population.

Further, it is seen that 1,347,996 or 97.18 per cent marginal workers are enumerated in rural areas, out of total marginal workers i.e. 1,387,053. Whereas, 14,213,009 or 86.94 per cent non-workers out of 16,347,933 are living in rural areas of the State.

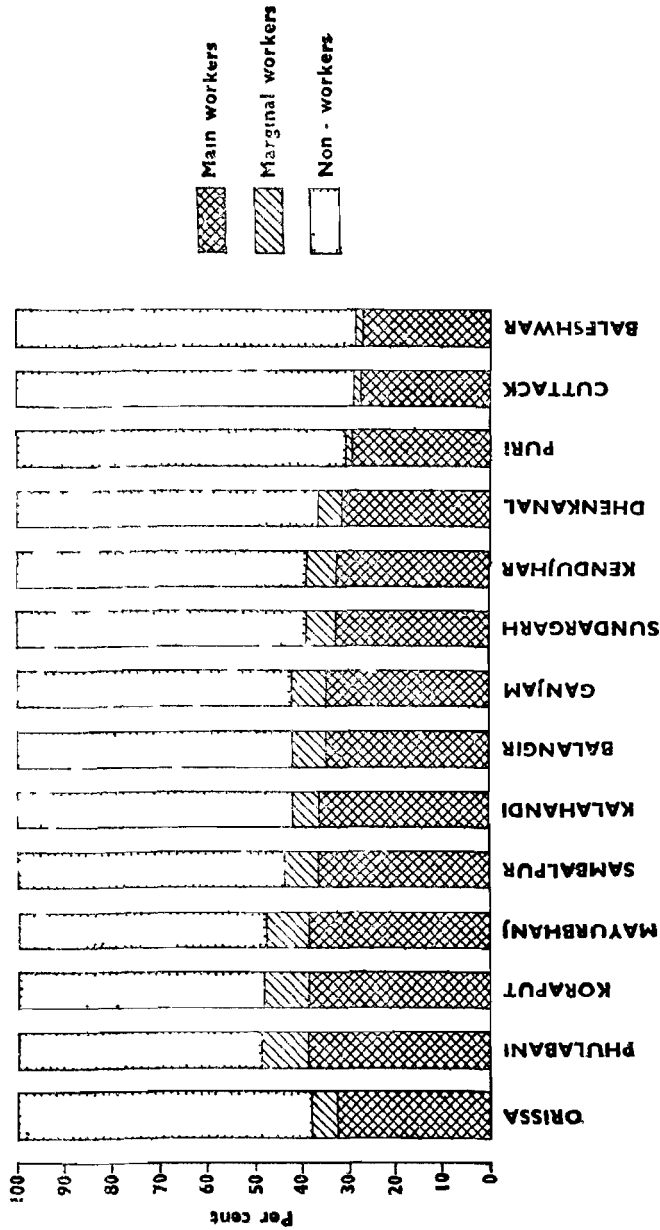
Male and Female workers

Male main workers in rural areas are 6,411,956 which constitute 83.28 per cent of the total main workers of the rural areas. Female workers are on the low side which constitute 16.72 per cent of the total rural main workers. Similarly, in the urban areas the representation of male workers is very high. In case of marginal workers the participation of males is much lower than that of females in rural areas. In other words out of every 100 marginal workers in rural areas 14 are males and 86 are females. Similarly, in urban areas 32 males and 68 females of each hundred are marginal workers. In case of non-workers, females predominate males in everywhere, which is a universal truth.

Table 9.5
Main workers, marginal workers and non-workers

Particulars of Population	Persons/ Males/ Females	1	2	3	4	5	Proportion(%) of main workers, marginal workers and non- workers to total population		
							Total	Rural	Urban
Total Population									
	Persons	26,370,271	23,259,984	3,110,287	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Males	13,300,786	11,636,404	1,664,382	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Females	13,069,485	11,623,580	1,445,905	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Total Main Workers									
	Persons	8,635,285	7,698,979	936,306	32.75	33.10	30.10		
	Males	7,238,326	6,411,956	826,370	54.38	55.10	49.38		
	Females	1,396,959	1,287,023	109,936	10.70	11.07	7.65		
Total Marginal Workers									
	Persons	1,387,033	1,347,996	39,037	5.26	5.80	1.26		
	Males	196,633	184,031	12,602	1.48	1.58	0.75		
	Females	1,190,420	1,163,965	26,435	9.11	10.02	1.84		
Total Non-workers									
	Persons	16,347,933	14,213,009	2,134,924	61.99	61.10	68.64		
	Males	9,874,827	8,640,417	1,234,410	44.14	43.32	49.87		
	Females	10,473,106	9,172,592	1,300,514	80.19	78.91	90.51		

**DIVISION OF POPULATION OF ORISSA
INTO MAIN WORKERS, MARGINAL WORKERS
AND NON - WORKERS 1981**



It is also found from the table 9.5 that out of every 100 rural male population of the State 55 are main workers, two are marginal workers and 43 are non-workers. Similarly in every 100 urban male population 49 are main workers, one is a marginal worker, and 50 are non-workers. In case of female population 11 are main workers, 10 are marginal workers and 79 are non-workers out of every 100 rural females. In urban area, eight are main workers, two are marginal workers and 91 are non-workers in every 100 females. It shows that, participation of both males and females in economical productive activity is higher in rural areas than that of in urban areas.

Proportion of main workers, marginal workers and non-workers in the districts of Orissa

We have seen that in our State as a whole total workers (Both sexes) constitute 32.75 per cent of the total population whereas the non-workers constitute as high as 61.99 per cent and marginal workers form only 5.26 per cent. Let us now see their proportion at the district level of the State in Table 9.6

Table 9.6

Proportion of main workers, marginal workers and non-workers

State/District	Percentage of main workers, marginal workers and non-workers to total population of State and district		
	Main workers	Marginal workers	Non-workers
1	2	3	4
ORISSA	32.75	5.26	61.99
Sambalpur	36.39	7.27	56.34
Sundargarh	32.41	6.58	61.01
Kendujhar	32.41	6.57	61.02
Mayurbhanj	38.26	9.51	52.23
Baleshwar	27.20	1.82	70.98
Cuttack	27.65	1.55	70.80
Dhenkanal	31.53	5.06	63.41
Phulabani	38.88	9.11	52.01
Balangir	34.90	6.20	58.90
Kalahandi	35.94	5.93	58.13
Koraput	38.85	9.38	51.77
Ganjam	34.75	7.29	57.96
Puri	29.14	1.84	69.02

The proportion of main workers to total population of each district varies from 27.20 per cent to 38.88 per cent. The districts which show the highest proportion of main workers are Phulabani (38.88 per cent), Koraput (38.85 per cent) and Mayurbhanj (38.26 per cent) in that order. The districts of Sambalpur, Kalahandi, Balangir and Ganjam also have a proportion of main workers which is higher than the state average (32.75 per cent). The proportion of main workers in the remaining six districts is below the state average. The coastal districts of Baleshwar, Cuttack and Puri have the lowest proportion of workers ranging between 27.20 to 29.14 per cent only.

The proportion of marginal worker is only 5.26 per cent of State's population. Mayurbhanj shows the highest percentage (9.51) of its population among all districts of the State. Koraput district comes next with 9.38 per cent followed by Phulabani with 9.11 per cent. There are only four districts, namely, Cuttack (1.55 per cent), Baleshwar (1.82 per cent), Puri (1.84 per cent) and Dhenkanal (5.06 per cent) each having lower percentage of marginal worker than the State average of 5.26 per cent. All other six districts have higher percentage of marginal workers than the State average.

While the State average of non-workers stands at 61.99 per cent, the district of Baleshwar comes first with the maximum proportion of non-workers at 70.98 per cent. Cuttack and Puri districts follow with 70.80 per cent and 69.02 per cent respectively. The lowest percentage of non-workers is found in the districts of Koraput, Phulabani and Mayurbhanj.

As has been discussed earlier, workers are divided into 9 industrial categories. Let us now discuss the proportion of workers in each industrial category of the district.

Percentage of workers in each industrial category to total main workers in state/districts

Table 9.7 shows the percentage distribution of main workers among nine industrial categories of each district of the State.

Table 9.7
Percentage distribution of Industrial Categories of workers

State/Districts	Percentage of workers in each category to total main workers of each district of the State									
	I	II	III	IV	V(a)	V(b)	VI	VII	VIII	IX
ORISSA	46.91	27.76	2.40	0.83	3.30	3.63	1.11	4.11	1.57	8.35
Sambalpur	42.62	30.46	1.68	1.21	3.68	5.10	0.86	3.73	1.68	6.98
Sundargarh	37.65	18.11	1.50	2.98	2.47	15.74	2.10	4.97	3.78	10.70
Kendujhar	50.48	22.67	2.19	5.97	2.53	2.70	1.62	2.94	1.51	7.39
Mayurbhanj	46.92	33.60	2.03	0.49	5.33	1.59	0.63	2.26	0.74	6.36
Baleswar	53.50	25.63	2.45	0.04	1.72	2.50	0.66	3.78	1.62	8.10
Cuttack	44.72	23.71	2.41	0.41	3.13	5.19	0.75	5.69	2.38	11.61
Dhenkanal	46.01	27.07	3.07	1.98	3.36	3.09	2.37	3.15	1.00	8.90
Phulabani	52.98	29.58	2.32	0.03	3.32	1.15	1.02	2.65	0.57	6.38
Balangir	51.00	30.84	1.85	0.26	4.25	1.96	0.36	2.64	0.89	5.95
Kalahandi	50.74	35.59	1.16	0.01	2.55	1.36	1.09	2.30	0.61	4.59
Koraput	53.99	28.47	1.97	0.03	1.81	1.71	1.67	3.27	0.90	6.23
Ganjam	42.13	32.47	3.30	0.49	3.39	2.61	0.76	5.72	1.36	7.77
Puri	44.25	23.25	4.11	0.26	3.09	3.03	1.28	5.89	2.35	12.49

Category I—Cultivator

For the purpose of Census, a cultivator is defined as a person who is engaged in cultivation by himself or herself or by supervision or direction in his/her capacity as the owner of land, lessee or a tenant.

The highest percentage of main workers is recorded in this category I in state and as well as in all districts. The proportion of cultivators to the main workers of the State is 46.94 per cent. Among the districts the maximum percentage of cultivators is recorded in Koraput district (53.99 per cent) followed by Baleshwar (53.50 per cent), Phulabani (52.98 per cent), Balangir (51.00 per cent), Kalahandi (50.74 per cent) and Kendujhar (50.48 per cent) districts. Mayurbhanj (46.92 per cent) and Dhenkanal (46.01 per cent) districts remain very close to the State average (46.94 per cent), while Cuttack (44.72 per cent), Puri (44.25 per cent), Sambalpur (42.62 per cent) and Ganjam (42.13 per cent) districts have the low proportion against the State average. In the district of Sundargarh (37.65 per cent), the proportion of cultivators is the lowest in comparison to other districts.

Category II—Agricultural Labourer

This category accounts for the 2nd largest number of workers in the State in each of the districts. The State average i.e. the percentage of the agricultural labourers to total main workers is 27.76. Kalahandi, Mayurbhanj, Ganjam, Balangir, Sambalpur, Phulabani and Koraput districts (in that order) have recorded the highest proportion of agricultural labourers, Dhenkanal is nearer to the State average. Baleshwar, Cuttack, Puri and Kendujhar have a comparatively low proportion of Agricultural Labourers. Sundargarh district stands the lowest among all, having 18.11 per cent agricultural labourers.

Category III—Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied Activities

The proportion of workers in this category to the total workers in the state is as low as 2.40 per cent. Only four districts Puri, Ganjam, Dhenkanal and Cuttack have a proportion of more than State average of 2.40 per cent. Rest nine districts have a proportion below the State average.

Puri heads the list followed by Ganjam district may be due to Bay of Bengal, Chilka lake and Cashew Plantation which provides working opportunity to a large number of fishermen and plantation

workers. Dhenkanal, stands third because of plucking of Kendu leaves which is an important occupation by the landless labourers in this district.

Category IV—Mining and Quarrying

This category contributes a very negligible proportion of the workers. In fact employment in this sector can be provided only by districts where minerals stored by nature. That is why the districts of Kendujhar (5.97 per cent) and Sundargarh (2.98 per cent) have the highest proportion of workers in this category. Due to Talcher coal mines, Dhenkanal comes third with 1.98 per cent and for Ib Colliery, Sambalpur stands fourth with 1.21 per cent. The proportion of the workers in this category in the remaining districts is not significant.

Category V(a)—In Household Industry, Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs

The proportion of this category of workers to the total number of workers of the State is 3.30 per cent. There is a little variation in the district figures. The highest proportion is claimed by Sambalpur district (5.68 per cent). This district has a large number of handloom weavers. Their number seems to have contributed to this high figure. Next comes Mayurbhanj district with a proportion of 5.33 per cent. In this district a portion of Santals specialise in weaving of ropes from a certain type of grass and that work might have contributed to have more workers under this category. The third position is claimed by Balangir district having 4.25 per cent workers and it may be due to participation of workers in household industries like handloom and bell-metal. Ganjam which comes fourth (3.39 per cent) also abounds in handloom weavers and bell-metal workers. The proportion in respect of Dhenkanal, Phulabani, Cuttack and Puri districts hovers around the State average. Baleswar district (1.72 per cent) has recorded the lowest participation rate under this category.

Category V(b)—Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs other than Household Industry

This category represents the main Industrial activity. From all corners, emphasis have been given to make our country industrially developed. But in case of Orissa, the participation rate under this category is only 3.63 per cent of the total main workers. The district of Sundargarh leads all other districts in this respect contributing 15.74 per cent of its total workers under this category.

Sambalpur district with 5.10 per cent and Cuttack district with 5.19 per cent are the only other two districts where participation rate of workers under this category is somehow hopeful. The position of districts Dhenkanal and Puri is very close to the state average and all other districts have less than 3 per cent each.

Category VI—Construction

The contribution of construction workers to the total population hardly cover one per cent (1.11 per cent). Generally the proportion of workers in this category is bound to vary from district to district and from time to time because construction is not a regular work. Dhenkanal district, in which industry like Aluminium Company is being set up, has the highest proportion of workers in this category of 2.37 per cent. Next comes Sundargarh district having 2.10 per cent construction workers, where sub-industrial centres are coming up surrounding Raurkela main Steel Plant. In case of all other districts the participation rate is too low.

Category VII—Trade and Commerce

Trade and Commerce is one of the largest sectors of our economy. Even so, the proportion of workers in this sector is as low as 4.11 per cent of our State. The district of Puri tops the list with a proportion of 5.89 per cent. Ganjam (5.72 per cent), Cuttack (5.69 per cent) and Sundargarh (4.97 per cent) follow in that order. Trade and Commerce in above mentioned four districts is relatively more advanced. In Sundargarh district which was one of the backward district of the State, Trade and Commerce developed fast to meet the consumer needs of the industrial towns of Raurkela, Rajgangpur, Birmitrapur etc.

Category VIII—Transport, Storage and Communications

An area which is agriculturally developed gives scope for storage of surplus food grains. Similarly the area which is industrially developed creates scope of transport of men and materials. Sundargarh district with its predominantly industrial background tops the list with a proportion of 3.78 per cent of workers in this sector. Cuttack and Puri districts come next in that order.

Category IX—Other Services

This is a miscellaneous category covering people doing different kinds of work and not falling in any of the previous eight categories.

As we have seen, workers like doctors, government officials teachers, musicians and social workers as well as those working as domestic servants, barbers, dhobis etc., come under this category. That is why the proportion of workers in this category is relatively high. The state average is 8.35 per cent. In this category Puri district is at the top with 12.49 per cent. The existence of Bhubaneswar, the developing capital city of the State in this district, causes the high percentage. Cuttack and Sundargarh districts come next with 11.61 per cent and 10.70 per cent respectively. In Cuttack district, institutions like S.C.B. Medical College, High Court and number of colleges, places like Paradeep Port, Charge Chrome Project at Jajapur Road, Industrial Town, Choudwar and Defence Aviation Centre, Charbatia play vital roles to have more white-collars under this category. Sundargarh district is prosperous due to Raurkela Steel Plant mainly and contributes more workers in this category. Dhenkanal district with 8.90 per cent comes next as making a record to hold the position just above the state average and it is due to Angul and NALCO township. Kalahandi district with 4.59 per cent and Balangir district with 5.95 per cent come last.

From the above discussion on workers engaged in various industrial categories it reveals that in each 100 main workers 74.70 are agricultural workers (categories I & II) and the rest 25.30 are non-agricultural workers. In this non-agricultural category the largest contribution (8.35 per cent) of the total main workers, comes from 'Other Services' while the industrial component, as we have seen earlier, contributes 6.93 per cent of total main workers in the State. Those working in trade and commerce account for 4.11 per cent of the total workers while the percentage of workers in the rest of the non-agricultural categories is insignificant.

Scheduled Caste/Tribe Workers

Let us now look to the economically productive activity of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of our State. Table 9.8 shows the percentage of main workers, marginal workers and non-workers to total population of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and general population.

Table 9 8

Percentage distribution of main workers, marginal workers and non-workers to total population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

Nature of population	Total population	Percentage of main workers, marginal workers and non-workers to total population		
		Main worker	Marginal worker	Non-worker
1	2	3	4	5
Scheduled Castes . . .	3,865,543	36.36	5.65	57.98
Scheduled Tribes . . .	5,915,067	39.78	9.64	50.58
General population . . .	26,370,271	32.75	5.26	61.99

At the beginning of the chapter it has already discussed that in 1981 Census main workers means full time workers. Persons who are recorded as marginal workers are part-time workers and non-workers are those who have never done any economically productive work throughout the year prior to enumeration. Table 9.8 reveals that percentage of participation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in main workers and marginal workers is higher than that of general population. Among the Scheduled Tribes, 39.78 per cent are main workers while among the scheduled castes, the proportion of main workers is 36.36 per cent as against 32.75 per cent in case of general population. Similarly in case of marginal workers the percentage of Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes is 9.64 and 5.65 respectively as against 5.26 per cent of general population.

Scheduled Tribe workers and their proportion in different categories

Out of total scheduled tribe population of 5,915,067 of our State 2,353,034 or 39.78 per cent are main workers. Table 9.9 presents the percentage distribution of scheduled tribe workers of Orissa in four broad categories of workers.

Table 9.9*Percentage distribution of Scheduled Tribe workers among four broad categories*

Category of workers	No. of Scheduled Tribe Main workers	Percentage to total Scheduled Tribe Main workers
1	2	3
Total workers	2,353,034	100.00
1. As cultivators	1,227,195	52.15
2. As agricultural labourers	851,998	36.21
3. In Household industry, manufacturing, servicing & repairs	33,545	1.43
4. In other works	240,296	10.21

We know our country is agriculturally predominant. Keeping in view of this condition of the country, only four categories of workers have been shown in the table 9.9. It is noticed that as high as 52.15 per cent of Scheduled Tribe workers are cultivators while an additional 36.21 per cent of workers are agricultural labourer. In other words 88.36 per cent workers are depending on agriculture for their livelihood. Only 1.43 per cent workers are engaged at Household industry, workers of other works are 10.21 per cent which can be said to be hardly better than nominal.

Scheduled Caste workers and their proportion in different categories

The picture presented by the Scheduled Caste population is somewhat different. Out of the total Scheduled Caste population of 3,865,543 in this state, 1,405,556 or 36.36 per cent are enumerated as main workers. Table 9.10 shows the percentage distribution of scheduled caste workers of Orissa in four broad categories.

Table 9.10*Percentage distribution of Scheduled Caste workers in four broad categories*

Category of workers	No. of Scheduled Caste main workers	Percent- age to total Scheduled Caste main workers
1	2	3
Total workers	1,405,556	100.00
1. As cultivators	406,603	28.93
2. As agricultural labourers	666,210	47.40
3. In household industry, manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs	68,553	4.88
4. In other works	264,190	18.79

One significant aspect that is noticed from the table 9.10 is the low proportion of cultivators (28.93 per cent) among the Scheduled Caste workers as compared to that among the Scheduled Tribe workers and general workers. The agricultural labourers constitute 47.40 per cent of the total main workers. As compared to the Scheduled Tribe workers at household industry, the proportion of Scheduled Caste workers is in better position (4.88 per cent). Those classified under household industry are mostly engaged in work like basket weaving, hide collection, currying and tanning, etc. A section of the handloom weavers in western Orissa also belongs to Scheduled Caste (PANTANTI). The proportion of other workers is 18.79 which is nearly two times the proportion of other workers of Scheduled Tribes.

Compared to the Scheduled Tribes, the Scheduled Caste workers appear to be less agricultural and more evenly distributed among the non-agricultural categories.

CHAPTER 10

FERTILITY LEVELS AND TRENDS

Till now, we have acquired certain ideas about size of our land, how many are we, how many of us are living in villages and how many of us are town dwellers, how many of us are literates upto what level, what is our age composition, what religion or religions we believe, and how many languages we use, how many of us belong to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and what type of economical activities we adopt for our livelihood etc. In the current chapter, we will discuss about fertility of female population of our land. It is a matter of interest for the demographers all over the world to watch the trend of fertility. In past, people did not take much interest to study about the fertility of a country. Now-a-days the population growth has become main problem for all concerned throughout the world for which study of fertility is now given much importance in various research centres.

In 1971, Census questionnaires on fertility (i.e. age at marriage of currently married women and any child born in the last one year) were included in Individual Slip and were canvassed to all concerned in the State and country. Whereas in 1981 Census some more information were collected on fertility of both ever married women and currently married women on 20% sampled area of the State. Sensitive questions as given below were asked through Individual Slip (Sample) by special trained enumerators.

Q.5 For all ever married women only

(a) Age at Marriage

(b) Number of children surviving at present

Male Female Total

(c) Number of children ever born alive

Male Female Total

Q.6 For currently married women only.

Any child born alive during last one year.

A volume, Part VI-A & B has been published for the first time in 1981, containing various information on fertility.

Crude birth rate collected from Sample Registration Scheme for Orissa State and India is presented in table 10.1 year-wise since 1978-1984 with rural-urban break up.

Table 10.1*Crude Birth Rate*

Year	Total	Rural	Urban
<i>Orissa</i>			
1978	32.9	33.3	28.9
1979	31.0	31.0	30.5
1980	31.6	31.9	29.0
1981	33.1	33.4	29.3
1982	33.4	33.7	30.9
1983	34.0	34.4	30.5
1984	32.7	33.0	29.8
<i>India</i>			
1978	33.3	34.7	27.8
1979	33.7	35.1	27.6
1980	33.7	35.1	27.8
1981	33.9	35.6	27.0
1982	33.8	35.5	27.6
1983	33.7	35.3	28.3
1984	33.9	35.3	29.4

Table 10.1 reveals that birth rate in Orissa as a whole remains within the range, 31-34, during the year 1978 to 1984. In rural areas the birth rate behaves almost same as that of total area. In urban area the birth rate is slightly lower than rural areas which varies from 28 to 31. Whereas in rural areas of the country, birth rate varies from 34 to 36 per 1000 population and in urban area 27 to 30 per 1000 population. The crude birth rate of Orissa is slightly lower than that of the country.

Age specific fertility rate

As we have previously discussed there are 13,060,485 females in our State as reported in 1981 Census, which constitute 49.53 per cent of the total population. Out of them 6,812,066 are ever married which is 52.16 per cent of total female population. Females for whom marital status has been recorded as married are treated as currently married women. All female population except never married are known as ever married women. All females in the age group 15-49 and all currently married women in same

age-group 15-49 are taken for this study. Children taken birth in the last year prior to Census enumeration are also taken for the study.

Let us now see how many women are there in our State in the child bearing age 15-49 and their fertility rate. General fertility rate (GFR) is defined as the ratio of total number live births to total number of females in the age group 15-49 multiplied by 1000. Age specific fertility rate (ASFR) is one of the main measures of fertility which is calculated by dividing the number of live births to women of given age-group by the number of females in that age-group multiplied by 1000. Therefore the rate of fertility varies from age-group to age group, religion to religion and region to region. The table 10.2 shows number of women, ever married women, and currently married women for rural and urban areas separately in quinquennial age group 15-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-34, 35-39, 40-44 and 45-49.

Table 10.2

Number of women, ever married women and currently married women for rural and urban areas

Present age	Rural			Urban		
	No. of women	No. of ever married women	No. of currently married women	No. of women	No. of ever married women	No. of currently married women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
All ages	11,623,579	6,105,837	4,986,600	1,436,905	706,230	596,223
15—19	1,135,145	362,720	355,994	151,127	40,325	39,699
20—24	909,288	816,076	800,571	132,077	103,400	101,789
25—29	853,953	838,062	814,805	123,521	118,544	115,875
30—34	732,271	726,215	694,372	97,766	96,275	92,966
35—39	714,972	711,651	660,570	89,568	88,878	83,788
40—44	611,346	608,631	527,637	67,462	66,890	57,801
45—49	518,007	516,267	416,677	50,173	49,830	40,291

It is revealed from the table 10.2 that in rural areas the percentage of women of child bearing age 15-49 to total women is 47.10. That of ever married women and currently married women are 39.40 per cent and 36.74 per cent respectively. Similarly in urban

areas 711,694 or 49.53 per cent of total females are in child bearing age 15-49 as against 564,142 or 39.26 per cent of ever married women and 532,209 or 37.04 per cent of currently married women in the State.

It is further revealed that both in rural and urban areas the number of women of the age group 25-29 is out-numbering the women of all other age groups.

Let us now see what is the rate of fertility of women by quinquennial age group 15-49 of our State. Table 10.3 presents the age specific fertility rate in total, rural and urban areas of the State.

Table 10.3

Age Specific Fertility Rate, Orissa, 1981

Age-Group	No. of women	No. of Births last year	Age specific fertility rate
1	2	3	4
TOTAL			
15—19	1,286,272	65,727	51.10
20—24	1,041,365	202,817	194.76
25—29	977,474	170,408	174.34
30—34	830,037	100,894	121.55
35—39	804,539	59,068	73.42
40—44	678,808	23,392	34.46
45—49	568,180	8,327	14.66
Total (15—49)	6,186,675	635,268	102.68
			(G.F.R.)
RURAL			
15—19	1,135,145	58,217	51.29
20—24	909,288	179,019	196.88
25—29	853,953	149,952	175.60
30—34	732,271	90,942	124.19
35—39	714,972	53,875	75.35
40—44	611,346	21,822	35.70
45—49	518,007	7,775	15.01
Total (15—49)	5,474,982	565,901	103.36
			(G.F.R.)

Table 10.3—Contd.

1	2	3	4
URBAN			
15—19	151,127	7,510	49.69
20—24	132,077	23,798	180.18
25—29	123,521	20,456	165.61
30—34	97,766	9,952	101.79
35—39	89,568	5,193	57.98
40—44	67,462	1,570	23.27
45—49	50,173	552	11.00
Total (15—49)	711,694	69,367	97.47
			(G.F.R.)

The highest fertility rate has been recorded in the age group 20-24, in all areas of the State. The rate shows downward trend in next successive age groups. Out of every 1000 rural women of age 20-24 as many as 197 births occurred. Similarly, in every 1000 urban females of age 20-24 number of births is 180. Whereas in State total 195 births are recorded for every 1000 females of age 20-24. So it is clear that the young women contribute more towards fertility. The general fertility in the State is 102.68 for each 1000 females of age 15-49. That of in rural area, is 103.36 and in urban area, is 97.47.

Age specific marital fertility rate

Now we will look into the age specific marital fertility rate which is another measure of fertility. This indicator relates only to currently married women who are really responsible for the study of fertility. Currently married women are 4,936,600 or 42.90 per cent of the rural females of the state. In child bearing age 15-49, their number is 4,270,626 or 36.74 per cent of the total rural females. Now we will consider the age specific marital fertility rate of these groups of currently married women of age 15-49 in rural areas and that in urban areas separately.

Table 10.4 shows the number of currently married women, number of births in last year prior to enumeration of 1981 Census and age specific marital fertility rate in quinquennial age groups 15-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-34, 35-39, 40-44 and 45-49 for each religion along with general marital fertility rate.

Table 10.4*Age Specific Marital Fertility Rate*

Present age/Religion	No. of currently married women	No. of births last year	Age spe- cific Marital Fertility rate (per 1,000)
1	2	3	4
RURAL			
All Religion			
15—19	355,994	58,217	163.53
20—24	800,571	179,019	223.61
25—29	814,805	149,952	184.03
30—34	694,372	90,942	130.97
35—39	660,570	53,875	81.56
40—44	527,637	21,822	41.36
45—49	416,677	7,775	18.66
Total	4,270,626	565,901	132.51
			(G.M.F.R.)
Hindus			
15—19	340,865	55,367	162.43
20—24	768,543	171,327	222.92
25—29	780,494	143,078	183.32
30—34	665,206	86,497	130.03
35—39	632,733	51,011	80.62
40—44	507,038	20,783	40.99
45—49	400,985	7,333	18.29
Total	4,095,864	539,419	131.70
			(G.M.F.R.)
Muslims			
15—19	4,939	1,046	211.78
20—24	8,899	2,332	262.05
25—29	8,512	1,891	222.16
30—34	6,822	1,207	176.93
35—39	6,982	798	114.29
40—44	5,368	314	58.49
45—49	3,908	101	25.84
Total	45,430	7,770	171.03
			(G.M.F.R.)

Table 10.4—Contd.

1	2	3	4
Christians			
15—19	4,356	722	165.75
20—24	13,176	2,962	224.80
25—29	14,717	2,820	191.62
30—34	12,426	1,830	147.27
35—39	11,870	1,248	105.14
40—44	8,942	462	51.67
45—49	7,290	248	34.02
Total	72,777	10,438	143.42 (G.M.F.R.)
Sikhs			
15—19	5	..	..
20—24	31	10	322.58
25—29	45	5	111.11
30—34	30	5	166.67
35—39	45	..	..
40—44	40	..	..
45—49	15	..	..
Total	211	20	94.79 (G.M.F.R.)
Buddhists			
15—19	88	5	56.82
20—24	192	64	333.33
25—29	209	49	234.45
30—34	176	14	79.55
35—39	185	15	81.08
40—44	187	..	..
45—49	142	..	..
Total	1,179	147	124.68 (G.M.F.R.)
Jains			
15—19	14	..	..
20—24	67	15	223.88
25—29	88	14	159.09
30—34	83	5	60.24
35—39	62	9	145.16
40—44	20	..	..
45—49	20	..	..
Total	354	43	121.47 (G.M.F.R.)

Table 10.4—Contd.

1	2	3	4
URBAN			
All Religion			
15—19	39,699	7,510	189.17
20—24	101,789	23,798	233.80
25—29	115,875	20,456	176.54
30—34	92,966	9,952	107.03
35—39	83,788	5,193	61.98
40—44	57,801	1,570	27.16
45—49	40,291	552	13.70
Total	532,209	69,367	130.34
(G.M.F.R.)			
Hindus			
15—19	36,028	6,833	189.50
20—24	93,471	21,824	233.48
25—29	106,391	18,597	174.80
30—34	84,802	8,704	102.64
35—39	76,484	4,542	59.38
40—44	53,111	1,370	25.80
45—49	36,951	473	12.80
Total	487,268	62,634	128.54
(G.M.F.R.)			
Muslims			
15—19	2,605	485	186.18
20—24	5,176	1,314	253.86
25—29	5,585	1,111	198.93
30—34	4,728	824	174.28
35—39	4,182	416	99.47
40—44	2,638	119	45.11
45—49	1,905	560	31.50
Total	26,819	4,364	162.72
(G.M.F.R.)			
Christians			
15—19	798	153	191.73
20—24	2,446	530	216.68
25—29	3,182	596	187.30
30—34	2,582	326	126.26
35—39	2,319	159	68.56
40—44	1,478	71	48.04
45—49	1,013	19	18.76
Total	13,818	1,865	134.97
(G.M.F.R.)			

TABLE 10.4—Conold.

1	2	3	4
Sikhs			
15—19	99	15	151.52
20—24	296	66	222.97
25—29	319	59	184.95
30—34	392	43	109.69
35—39	359	30	83.57
40—44	331	10	30.21
45—49	257	..	..
Total	2,053	223	108.62 (G.M.F.R.)
Buddhists			
15—19	5	..	..
20—24	14	5	357.14
25—29	10	..	..
30—34	5	..	..
35—39	29	..	..
40—44	20	..	..
45—49	5	..	..
Total	88	5	56.82 (G.M.F.R.)
Jains			
15—19	45	10	222.22
20—24	154	36	233.77
25—29	175	40	228.57
30—34	136	10	73.53
35—39	101	5	49.50
40—44	95	..	..
45—49	85	..	..
Total	791	101	127.69 (G.M.F.R.)

Table 10.4 reveals that the age group 20-24 shows the highest fertility rate, followed by the age groups 15-19, 25-29 and 30-34. From the age groups 35-39 onwards the rate of fertility is declining as the mothers become older and older.

Further table 10.4 reveals that the highest age specific marital fertility rate (333.33) is recorded in age group 20-24 among the Buddhists. Sikhs come next with 322.58 in the same age group. Unlike the fertility of other religions it is found in case of Sikh that before the age of 20 and after the age of 34 no birth was

recorded in 1981 Census in rural areas. In case of Buddhists it is found that after the age of 39 of currently married women no birth was occurred to them in rural areas. Same case is also recorded in case of Jains. In the early age group i.e. 15-19 of currently married women of Jains there is also no birth recorded at the 1981 Census counting. In case of other 3 main religions Hindu, Muslims and Christians, it is noticed that age specific marital fertility rate of Muslims in rural areas exceed other two religions in each quinquennial age group. Age specific fertility rate of Hindu is the lowest of these three main religions in each quinquennial age group.

In urban areas, currently married women are 596,223 or 41.49 per cent of urban females. There are 532,209 females or 37.04 per cent of urban females are currently married women in age of 15-49. Age specific marital fertility rate is the highest in the age group 20-24 in case of all religions in urban areas. Here also the fertility rate of Muslims surpasses that of Hindus in each quinquennial age group except the age 15-19. Age specific marital fertility of Christians is also higher than that of Hindus in each quinquennial group except 20-24.

The general marital fertility rate in rural area exceeds that of urban area in case of all religions except Sikhs and Jains. The highest general marital fertility rate 171.03 is recorded in favour of Muslims in rural areas among all religions. In urban areas also it is found that the highest general marital fertility rate 162.72 earmarked for the Muslims. The lowest rate is recorded against Buddhists in urban area and against Sikhs in rural areas.

Table 10.5 presents the mean age of mother in rural and urban area separately for each religion.

Table 10.5
Mean age of mother by religion for rural and urban areas

Name of religion	Mean age of mother	
	Rural	Urban
1	2	3
All religion	27.16	25.99
Hindu	27.14	25.80
Muslim	27.49	27.54
Christian	28.00	26.81
Sikh	26.20	26.49
Buddhist	26.19	22.50
Jain	28.58	24.37

Table 10.5 reveals that the average age of the mother is 27 in case of all religions in rural area and 26 in urban areas. The highest mean age of mother is recorded as 28.58 against Jains followed by Christians with 28.00 in rural area. Whereas in urban areas the highest mean age is recorded as 27.54 against Muslims followed by Christians with 26.81 and lowest mean age of mother 22.50 against Buddhist in urban areas.

In this regard real picture can be seen using another fertility indicator which is called as Total Marital Fertility for our State. Table 10.6 presents total marital fertility and gross reproduction rate with rural urban break up in each religion of Orissa State.

Table 10.6

Total Marital Fertility/Gross Reproduction Rate of each religion of Orissa

Name of Religion	Total marital fertility		Gross Reproduction Rate	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5
All Religions	4.22	4.05	2.06	1.98
Hindu	4.19	3.97	2.04	1.94
Muslim	5.36	4.95	2.61	2.41
Christian	4.60	4.29	2.24	2.09
Sikh	3.00	3.91	1.46	1.91
Buddhist	3.93	1.79	1.92	0.87
Jain	2.94	4.04	1.43	1.97
Others	5.33	4.20	2.60	2.05

Table 10.6 speaks that on an average currently married woman of rural areas of this State gives birth to more than 4 children in her life time. Similar situation is also found in urban areas. Among the religions a Muslim lady gives birth to more than 5 children in rural area and 4-5 children in urban area. Total marital fertility in rural areas and that in urban areas are 5.36 and 4.95 respectively for Muslim lady which are the highest among all religions so far fertility is concerned. In rural areas the lowest total marital fertility 2.94 is recorded against Jains and in urban areas 1.79 against Buddhists. In case of Hindu religion a lady in urban area gives birth to 3-4 children in her life time whereas in rural area she gives birth to 4-5 children. This table reveals that the total marital fertility is higher in rural areas than that in urban areas in case of all religions except Jains and Sikhs.

Total fertility rate

Now we will discuss regarding total fertility rate of Orissa. This statistics indicates the number of children given birth by a woman during her entire fertility period starting from the age 15 to age 49. In 1981 Census the total fertility of Orissa State was recorded as 3.3 per woman. In rural area of the State it was recorded as 3.4 as against 2.9 in urban areas. In other words, a woman in rural area of our State gives birth to 3 to 4 children in her life and a woman in urban area gives birth to 2 to 3 children in her life. The data on total fertility rate also indicates about consciousness of urban ladies towards small family, whereas in rural areas, practice of family planning has not yet been successfully materialised.

Number of children (ever Born) and ever married women by parity

It is known from table 10.7 that there are more than 61 lakhs ever married women in rural and more than 7 lakhs ever married women in urban areas of our State. Let us now see the number of children ever born to them. What is the proportion of those ever married women by parity. Table 10.7 presents the information on ever married women and their percentage distribution by parity in each main religion in rural and urban areas separately.

Table 10.7

Number of ever married women by parity and religion along with their percentage value for rural and urban area of the state

Name of religion	Total ever married women	Parity							Not stated
		0	1	2	3	4+	7	8	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
RURAL									
Hindus	(100)	(12.56)	(13.77)	(13.94)	(13.86)	(44.58)	(1.29)		
	5,857,911	735,854	806,769	816,440	812,117	2,611,477	75,254		
Muslims	(100)	(11.11)	(12.52)	(12.56)	(12.06)	(50.00)	(1.75)		
	63,977	7,106	8,008	8,038	7,718	31,990	1,116		
Christians	(100)	(11.14)	(13.53)	(13.23)	(13.32)	(17.13)	(1.53)		
	100,213	11,164	13,562	13,313	13,347	47,232	1,595		
Sikhs	(100)	(6.35)	(19.49)	(11.02)	(19.07)	(44.07)	..		
	237	15	46	26	45	104	..		
Buddhists	(100)	(20.39)	(13.41)	(13.20)	(14.23)	(38.77)	..		
	1,835	374	246	242	261	711	..		
Jains	(100)	(12.63)	(5.90)	(8.76)	(7.74)	(62.93)	(2.04)		
	490	62	29	43	38	309	10		
All religions	(100)	(12.59)	(13.78)	(13.93)	(13.84)	(44.57)	(1.29)		
	6,105,837	768,850	841,253	850,550	844,792	2,721,449	78,941		

URBAN

Hindus	(100)	(12.01)	(14.61)	(15.20)	(14.90)	(41.80)	(1.48)
	647,394	77,726	94,591	98,411	96,440	270,614	9,613
Muslims	(100)	(10.49)	(11.49)	(12.87)	(12.54)	(50.62)	(1.99)
	36,016	3,778	4,139	4,635	4,516	18,232	717
Christians	(100)	(11.12)	(14.67)	(15.81)	(14.89)	(40.82)	(2.69)
	17,451	1,941	2,560	2,760	2,598	7,123	469
Sikhs	(100)	(10.09)	(9.64)	(17.12)	(17.24)	(44.12)	(1.79)
	2,453	248	237	421	424	1,085	44
Buddhists	(100)	(4.81)	(18.27)	(14.42)	(33.65)	(24.04)	(4.81)
	103	5	19	15	35	25	5
Jains	(100)	(10.65)	(13.51)	(11.44)	(16.47)	(47.44)	(0.49)
	1,013	108	137	116	167	481	5
All religions	(100)	(11.91)	(14.44)	(15.11)	(14.78)	(42.21)	(1.55)
	706,230	84,107	101,979	106,700	104,420	298,101	10,923

Table 10.7 expresses that out of every 100 ever married women of rural area of the State 45 women are mothers of more than four children. The rest 55 rural ever married women are almost equally distributed to be the mothers of no child, one child, two children and three children. The behaviour of ever married women in case of Hindu religion by parity is almost similar to that of all religions in rural areas. The ever married women of Jains recorded the highest percentage (62.93 per cent) who are the mothers of more than four children among all religions. The ever married women of Muslims come next with 50 per cent who are also the mothers of more than four children. The lowest percentage of ever married women (38.77 per cent) is recorded against Buddhist who are mothers of more than four children.

In urban areas in all religions it is noticed that out of every 100 ever married women only 42 are mothers of more than four children. The rest 58 ever married women of urban areas are almost equally distributed to be the mothers of no child, one child, two children and three children. In urban areas like rural areas, also the behaviour of fertility of ever married women by parity in case of Hindu religion is similar to all religions. Among all other religions the ever married women of Muslims have the highest percentage 50.62 who are the mothers of more than four children. It shows that 50 per cent of ever married women of Muslim religion both in rural and urban areas are claiming to be mothers of more than four children. Like rural areas the ever married women of Buddhist have also the lowest percentage i.e. 24.04 per cent in urban areas who are recorded as mothers of more than four children. In case of all others the behaviour of fertility of ever married women by parity is almost same with the State average 42.21 per cent.

Fertility differential by religion

Table 10.8 shows the number of ever married women, children ever born, sex ratio of children ever born and ratio of children ever born to ever married women in each religion in rural and urban areas of the State separately.

Table 10.8

Fertility differential by religion (Children ever born per ever married woman) and sex ratio of ever born children

Name of religion	1	2	Total children ever born			Sex ratio of the children ever born	Children ever born per woman	
			Total	Male	Female			
								3
RURAL								
All Religions	.	.	6,105,837	20,886,242	10,872,342	10,013,900	921	3.42
Hindus	.	.	5,857,911	20,039,881	10,432,853	9,607,028	921	3.42
Muslims	.	.	63,977	247,357	128,704	118,653	922	3.87
Christians	.	.	100,213	357,821	183,287	172,534	931	3.57
Sikhs	.	.	237	839	479	360	752	3.54
Buddhists	.	.	1,835	5,769	2,873	2,896	1,008	3.14
Jains	.	.	490	2,311	1,260	1,051	834	4.72
URBAN								
All Religions	.	.	706,230	2,351,270	1,237,309	1,113,961	900	3.33
Hindus	.	.	647,394	2,138,765	1,125,583	1,013,182	900	3.30
Muslims	.	.	36,016	139,948	73,853	66,095	895	3.89
Christians	.	.	17,451	55,903	28,850	27,053	938	3.20
Sikhs	.	.	2,458	8,272	4,450	3,822	939	3.37
Buddhists	.	.	103	285	180	105	583	2.77
Jains	.	.	1,013	3,540	1,939	1,601	826	3.49

As per 1981 Census it is seen from the table 10.8 that 208.86 lakhs of children are ever born and 61.06 lakhs ever married women are recorded in rural areas. Similarly in urban areas 23.51 lakhs of children are ever born and 7.06 lakhs of ever married women are also recorded.

In rural areas among all religions the highest ratio of ever born children to ever married women is recorded against Jains. The 2nd highest ratio (3.87) is recorded for Muslims, next comes Christians with 3.57 followed by Jains with 3.54 as against the State average 3.42 which is equal with Hindu religion. The lowest ratio is observed in case of Buddhists in the rural areas i.e. 3.14. The highest sex ratio 1008 of children ever born is recorded against Buddhists and the lowest sex ratio 752 is noticed against Sikhs. The sex ratio of children ever born in case of Hindus, Muslims and Christians are almost same and nearer to State average 921 in rural area.

In urban area it is found that the child-woman ratio 3.89 is the highest in case of Muslims among all religions and the lowest 2.77 is recorded against Buddhists. In case of all other religion child-woman ratio is almost same and nearer to state average 3.33. The sex ratio of children ever born is the highest in case of Christians having 938 girls of every 1000 boys. The lowest sex ratio 583 is noticed in case of Buddhists. Sikhs and Jains each has 859 and 826 as sex ratio of the children ever born respectively. The sex ratio of Hindus and Muslims for the children ever born are nearer to the State average 900.

It shows that the child-woman ratio as one of the indicators for the measure of fertility proves that Muslims and Jains predominate others both in the rural and urban area so far fertility is concerned.

CHAPTER 11

MOVEMENT OF PEOPLE

What is meant by migration

We move from one place to other as time and situation need. We never remain static at one place from sunrise to sunset. We move from our home to market, working place, house of the relatives, to doctor's clinic and children move to play-ground and to their school as it necessitated. On the day of the festival, people gather at the place of festival coming from different places. A daughter moves to her father-in-law's house after her marriage. Pilgrims move on pilgrimage to different holy places. Merchants move with their caravans in search of new markets. Labourers move to nearby village, town or state for the sake of employment. All over the world the movement of human beings is the sign of progress. During this process of movement if a person finds a new place which is more suitable than previous one for his permanent residence, he or she moves to the new place to settle permanently. This type of movement is known as migration.

Migration includes both in-migration and out-migration. Migration is equally important as birth and death for population study. To know the rate of population growth it is necessary to keep record of migration. It is essential to know the number of births, deaths, in-migrants and out-migrants for the correct assessment of population growth in a particular place in a particular time period.

Not only counting of population or estimation of growth rate, but migration has become the most important factor for country's planning and economy. Even, due to migration, the shape and size of a locality is being changed in overnight. Migration also deals with mobilization of labour force. Now-a-days migration is treated as a main problem for most of the governments in the world, specially relating to rehabilitation and many other economical affairs.

It is an old practice to collect information on migration through Census canvassing. For better understanding the extract from the general note on migration tables, 1981 is reproduced here.

“Till 1961, migration data was presented with reference to the place of birth. If a person was born at a place other than the place of enumeration, he was treated as a migrant in Census returns. In censuses upto 1951, a question of birth place was asked. The data presented related to the number of migrants by sex. In 1961 Census, an effort was made to widen the scope of enquiry and collected information on: (i) birth place, (ii) birth place (rural and urban), (iii) duration of residence, if born elsewhere. But these statistics did not account for the more recent movement of a person. Thus a person who had migrated elsewhere for all practical purposes and happened to be at the place of birth during the period of enumeration, was treated as a non-migrant at the Census.

In 1971 Census, migration data were collected for the first time on the basis of place of last residence in addition to the question of birth place. The questions were : I. birth place (a) place of birth, (b) rural/urban, (c) district, (d) State/country: II. last residence, (i) (a) place of last residence, (b) rural/urban, (c) district, (d) State/country, (ii) duration of residence at the village or town of enumeration.

In 1981 Census, the scope of enquiry on migration has been further widened by collecting information of ‘reasons for migration from place of last residence’ in addition to the enquiry made in 1971 Census.

Till 1961, data on migration were based on ‘birth place’. However in 1971 Census, all migration tables were based on ‘place of last residence’ except Table D-1 which relates to place of birth. In 1981 Census, also, all the migration tables are based on ‘place of last residence’ except tables D-1 and D-13 both of which relate to ‘place of birth’.

The data on migration in 1981 Census have been collected through the Individual Slip (Sample). The following questions relating to migration were put to the respondents through the Individual Slip (Sample).

Q. 1. Birth place

- (a) Place of birth
- (b) Rural/Urban
- (c) District
- (d) State/Country

Q. 2. *Last Residence*

- (a) Place of last residence
- (b) Rural/Urban
- (c) District
- (d) State/Country

Q. 3. *Reasons for Migration from place of last residence (code)**

*Employment (1), Education (2), Family moved (3), marriage (4) Others (5).

Q. 4. *Duration of residence at the village or town of Enumeration.***Internal and International Migration**

If the migration occurred within the boundaries of a nation it is known as 'Internal Migration' while the migration across the international boundaries is called 'International Migration'. In case of International Migration we can only speak of those who are enumerated with us but their place of 'birth or last place of residence' is somewhere, outside India. But information about persons born inside Orissa or inside India but at the time of enumeration they were at any place outside India is not available. That means persons outmigrated to countries beyond India is not recorded. The table 11.1 shows persons born outside India but enumerated in Rural or Urban areas of Orissa. Let us see how many foreigners are with us at the time of 1981 Census.

Table 11.1*Persons born outside India but enumerated in Orissa, 1981*

Enumerated within State but born outside India in other Countries	Persons	
	Male	Female
1	2	3
1. Born in countries in Asia beyond India (including U.S.S.R.)	40,237	32,998
Afghanistan	74	10
Bangladesh	28,907	25,181
Blutan	30	..
Burma	794	1,001
China	31	30

Table 11.1—Concd.

1	2	3
Iran	52	60
Iraq	5	5
Malaysia	..	9
Maldevis	20	..
Nepal	3,917	1,209
Pakistan	5,457	4,570
Saudi Arabia	86	90
Singapore	5	10
U.S.S.R.	10	5
Elsewhere	830	818
2. Countries in Europe excluding U.S.S.R.	41	49
G.D.R.	11	..
FRG	10	5
U.K.	15	19
Elsewhere	5	25
3. Countries in Africa	5	10
Elsewhere	5	10
4. Countries in America	41	25
Canada	26	20
USA	15	5
5. Countries in Oceania	5	..
Australia	5	..
6. Unclassified	15	65
Total	40,329	33,082

In-migrants from Bangladesh outnumbered all other countries. As per 1981 Census, they are 54,088 in number which is 0.21 per cent of the total population. Next to Bangladesh the number of in-migrants from Pakistan and Nepal occupies second and third position. To adjust the in-migrant population from Bangladesh, a separate rehabilitation centre at Dandakaranya in Koraput district has already been set up.

Migrants by place of birth

Let us now see at what rate the people in-migrated to Orissa from other States.

Table 11.2*Immigration to Orissa, 1981*

Place of Enumeration	Birth Place	No. of persons	Percentage to total population
1	2	3	4
ORISSA	1. Orissa	25,608,497	97.11
	2. States in India beyond the State of Enumeration	688,282	2.61
	3. Other Countries beyond India	73,411	0.28

Out of total population of Orissa in 1981 as many as 688,282 or 2.61 per cent were born outside Orissa but within India and 73,411 persons or 0.28 per cent were born outside India. So it is clear that out of 100 persons 97 persons were born within the State and rest three outside the State. However, it is necessary to know the number of in-migrants to our State from the neighbouring States as well as from other States of India. The Table 11.3 shows number of in-migrants to our State in 1971 and 1981, from other States and Union Territories of India.

Table 11.3*In-migrants to Orissa from different States and Union Territories*

Birth Place	Persons enumerated in Orissa	
	1971	1981
1	2	3
States		
Andhra Pradesh	114,476	133,870
Assam	3,545	3,828
Bihar	131,071	200,945
Gujarat	6,240	7,038
Haryana	5,500	6,859
Himachal Pradesh	345	656
Jammu & Kashmir	365	467
Karnataka	1,375	2,218

Table 11.3—Concl'd.

1	2	3
Kerala	8,450	10,334
Madhya Pradesh	72,629	120,913
Maharashtra	3,260	4,535
Manipur	85	301
Meghalaya	40	144
Nagaland	15	93
Punjab	7,455	8,120
Rajasthan	8,625	11,664
Sikkim	..	105
Tamil Nadu	6,085	6,451
Tripura	210	303
Uttar Pradesh	16,875	22,185
West Bengal	104,550	145,077
Union Territories		
A. & N. Islands	5	86
Arunachal Pradesh	10	20
Chandigarh	30	173
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	..	48
Delhi	1,340	1,689
Goa, Daman & Diu	60	40
Lakshadweep	..	15
Mizoram	..	55
Pondicherry	20	48

In-migrants from Bihar, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh have numerically taken the position of 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th respectively with population of 2.01 lakhs, 1.45 lakhs, 1.34 lakhs and 1.21 lakhs respectively. In 1971, Bihar also had taken the 1st position sending 1.31 lakhs of migrants to the State. Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal were 2nd and 3rd respectively. Besides neighbouring States a sizeable in-migrants from Uttar Pradesh (22,185), Rajasthan (11,664) and Kerala (10,334) were added to population of in-migrants of Orissa.

Impact of migration on growth rate of population

Mainly the factors like birth, death, in-migrants and out-migrants are required to estimate growth rate of population of a place. The number of persons enumerated in the State in 1981 Census is the net result of number of births, deaths, in-migrants

and out-migrants. It is natural that persons of neighbouring State are interchanging their settlements for their better living according to their choice. The number of emigrants to the neighbouring States, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar more or less is that of in-migrants from those States. Therefore net migrants of this State is near to zero per cent of the State Population. Therefore impact of migration to the growth rate of population of this State is negligible. Hence natural events like birth and death have main impact on growth rate of population. Ignoring the impact of migration, growth rate and projection of population are being estimated by many of the demographers.

Migration by place of last residence

A person might have settled in several places before available for counting in Census. In this Census only the last place of residence is considered for the migration. Person's 'place of last residence' has been included in the 'Individual Slip' since 1971 Census which we discussed earlier. Let us see the position of migration due to place of last residence as recorded in 1981 Census. Table 11.4 shows the number of in-migrants from places other than the place of enumeration along with the duration of stay.

As mentioned in the table 11.4 total in-migrants to our State is 718,606 which is 2.73 per cent of the total population of the State. Out of 718,606 total migrants 687,353 persons are in-migrated from other States of India to this State which constitute 2.61 per cent of the total population and 95.66 per cent of the total in-migrants. Besides 31,253 or 4.35 per cent of total immigrants have migrated from outside the country to the State. But there are many such migratory movements within the State. Their number is 7,545,203 which constitutes 28.61 per cent of total population of the State. The immigrants for whom the place of last residence could not be known as either rural or urban are included in total. Many other information on migrants are given in migration tables of Part V—A & B.

Table 11.4
Number of in-migrants from places other than the place of enumeration

Place of last residence	Total move- ments	Duration of residence in place of enumeration					Period not stated
		Less than 1 year	1-4 yrs.	5-9 yrs.	10+ yrs.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Total		430,886	1,582,877	1,266,456	4,782,390	201,266	
1. Last residence elsewhere in India		430,016	1,579,456	1,262,420	4,759,860	200,805	
2. Within the State of enumeration but outside the place of enumeration	8,263,885 8,232,557 7,545,203	382,496	1,444,409	1,143,855	4,387,607	186,837	
3. States in India beyond the State of Enumeration	687,353	47,521	135,048	118,565	372,254	13,967	
4. Countries beyond India	31,253	853	3,417	4,046	22,475	462	
5. Place of last residence not classifiable	76	15	5	..	55	..	

Rural-Urban components of migration

Now we may discuss how many people move from rural to rural and rural to urban and how many from urban to urban and urban to rural areas. Table 11.5 presents the number of migrants from the place of last residence by rural-urban components with sex break-up.

Table 11.5

Number of Migrants by Rural and Urban components with Sex break-up

Last Residence Rural/ Urban	Total/Rural/ Urban	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total Migrants		
			Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	
I. Within the State of Enumeration but out- side the Place of Enu- meration	T	Total	7,545,203	1,854,614	5,690,589
	R		6,974,505	1,584,991	5,389,514
	U		566,309	268,669	297,640
	T	Rural	6,384,399	1,276,100	5,117,299
	R		6,132,001	1,165,817	4,966,184
	U		284,504	100,623	147,881
	T	Urban	1,160,805	587,515	573,290
	R		842,505	419,174	423,331
	U		317,805	168,045	149,760
II. States in India beyond the State of Enumera- tion.	T	Total	687,353	310,186	377,167
	R		491,393	206,922	284,471
	U		194,704	102,577	92,127
	T	Rural	373,709	140,600	233,109
	R		312,097	107,782	204,315
	U		60,867	32,446	28,421
	T	Urban	313,645	169,587	144,058
	R		179,295	99,140	80,155
	U		133,837	70,131	63,706
Andhra Pradesh	T	Total	120,014	49,133	70,881
	R		82,534	32,028	50,506
	U		37,391	17,065	20,326
	T	Rural	52,012	17,255	34,757
	R		43,910	13,864	30,046
	U		8,082	3,381	4,701
	T	Urban	68,000	31,877	36,123
	R		38,623	18,163	20,460
	U		29,309	13,684	15,625

Table 11.5—Contd.

1		2	3	4	5
Assam	T	Total	4,423	2,653	1,770
	R		1,920	1,126	794
	U		2,462	1,486	976
	T	Rural	2,861	1,792	1,069
	R		1,519	903	616
	U		1,301	847	454
	T	Urban	1,562	861	701
	R		400	222	178
	U		1,161	639	522
Bihar	T	Total	195,673	91,363	104,310
	R		152,886	68,721	84,165
	U		42,487	22,500	19,987
	T	Rural	97,990	35,608	62,382
	R		85,922	29,772	56,150
	U		11,950	5,790	6,160
	T	Urban	97,683	55,756	41,927
	R		66,965	38,949	28,016
	U		30,537	16,711	13,826
Gujarat	T	Total	6,826	3,865	2,961
	R		3,490	2,005	1,485
	U		3,331	1,855	1,476
	T	Rural	975	689	286
	R		374	241	133
	U		596	443	153
	T	Urban	5,851	3,176	2,675
	R		3,117	1,764	1,353
	U		2,734	1,412	1,322
Haryana	T	Total	6,393	3,818	2,575
	R		4,040	2,513	1,527
	U		2,343	1,295	1,048
	T	Rural	1,502	930	572
	R		1,089	687	402
	U		414	244	170
	T	Urban	4,890	2,888	2,002
	R		2,952	1,827	1,125
	U		1,928	1,051	877

Table 11.5—Contd.

1		2	3	4	5
Karnataka	T	Total	2,078	1,201	877
	R		833	497	336
	U		1,245	704	541
	T	Rural	234	179	55
	R		67	52	15
	U		167	127	40
	T	Urban	1,844	1,022	822
	R		765	445	320
	U		1,077	576	501
Kerala	T	Total	8,139	4,801	3,338
	R		4,988	2,980	2,008
	U		3,028	1,732	1,296
	T	Rural	1,322	673	649
	R		732	369	363
	U		562	282	280
	T	Urban	6,818	4,128	2,690
	R		4,255	2,610	1,645
	U		2,465	1,450	1,015
Madhya Pradesh	T	Total	134,304	47,663	86,641
	R		114,779	38,628	76,151
	U		19,119	8,854	10,265
	T	Rural	103,498	32,923	70,575
	R		94,309	28,613	65,696
	U		8,795	4,137	4,658
	T	Urban	30,807	14,740	16,067
	R		20,469	10,014	10,455
	U		10,323	4,716	5,607
Maharashtra	T	Total	5,150	2,791	2,359
	R		1,001	498	503
	U		4,139	2,283	1,856
	T	Rural	1,575	922	653
	R		377	161	216
	U		1,189	751	438
	T	Urban	3,575	1,869	1,706
	R		623	336	287
	U		2,952	1,533	1,419

Table 11.5—Contd.

1		2	3	4	5	
Punjab	. . .	T	Total	7,264	4,247	3,017
		R		3,903	2,320	1,583
		U		3,332	1,907	1,425
		T	Rural	994	690	304
		R		599	400	199
		U		389	285	104
		T	Urban	6,271	3,557	2,714
		R		3,303	1,920	1,383
		U		2,942	1,621	1,321
Rajasthan	. . .	T	Total	10,832	6,216	4,616
		R		5,943	3,494	2,449
		U		4,856	2,698	2,158
		T	Rural	1,684	956	728
		R		1,134	622	512
		U		539	328	211
		T	Urban	9,149	5,261	3,888
		R		4,809	2,872	1,937
		U		4,316	2,369	1,947
Tamil Nadu	. . .	T	Total	5,450	3,159	2,291
		R		1,680	963	717
		U		3,760	2,186	1,574
		T	Rural	1,607	854	753
		R		780	363	417
		U		827	491	336
		T	Urban	3,843	2,305	1,538
		R		901	601	300
		U		2,932	1,694	1,238
Uttar Pradesh	. . .	T	Total	20,249	12,767	7,482
		R		13,155	8,502	4,653
		U		7,074	4,250	2,824
		T	Rural	3,527	2,201	1,326
		R		2,354	1,452	902
		U		1,168	749	419
		T	Urban	16,722	10,566	6,156
		R		10,801	7,050	3,751
		U		5,906	3,501	2,405

Table 11.5—*Concid.*

1		2	3	4	5
West Bengal	T	Total	154,887	73,170	81,717
	R		98,516	41,686	56,830
	U		56,231	31,404	24,827
	T	Rural	101,770	43,656	58,114
	R		78,040	29,883	48,157
	U		23,625	13,722	9,903
	T	Urban	53,117	29,515	23,602
	R		20,476	11,803	8,673
	U		32,607	17,682	14,925
Delhi	T	Total	2,369	1,428	941
	R		184	114	70
	U		2,167	1,310	857
	T	Rural	456	326	130
	R		45	35	10
	U		411	291	120
	T	Urban	1,913	1,102	811
	R		139	79	60
	U		1,756	1,019	737
III. Countries in Asia beyond India (including U.S.S.R.)	T		31,036	17,772	13,314
	R		20,815	11,551	9,264
	U		10,221	6,171	4,050
IV. Countries in Europe (Excluding U.S.S.R.)	T		82	42	40
	R		5	..	5
	U		77	42	35
V. Countries in Africa	T		20	15	5
	R		..	..	..
	U		20	15	5
VI. Countries in America	T		115	60	55
	R		25	15	10
	U		90	45	45
VII. Unclassified	T		75	26	50
	R		71	26	45
	U		5	..	5

Table 11.5 reveals that 7,545,203 persons of which 18.55 lakhs of males and 56.91 lakhs of females were enumerated within the State of enumeration but outside the place of enumeration. From these migrants within the State 1,584,991 males and 5,389,514 females migrated from the rural areas of the State and settled in other part of the rural and urban areas of the state. Out of these 15.8 lakhs of male migrants and 53.9 lakhs of female migrants, 11.7 lakhs of male and 49.7 lakhs of female are settled in rural areas respectively. The rest have settled in urban areas within the State. The female migrants outnumbered the male migrants with great margin. This is probably due to the reason of marriage.

From other States of India 2.07 lakhs males and 2.84 lakhs females migrated from rural area to the State. Of these rural migrants 1.08 lakhs of males and 2.04 lakhs of females have taken shelter in rural part of Orissa. The rest 0.99 lakh of males and 0.80 lakh of females are enumerated in urban areas of the State. The number of urban migrants from other States of India is less than that of rural areas, i.e., 1.03 lakhs male migrants and 0.92 lakh of female migrants are migrated to Orissa and of those 0.32 lakh males and 0.28 lakh of females are enumerated in rural area and 0.70 lakh of males and 0.64 lakh of females are settled in urban areas of the State. It shows urban male migrants outnumbered the urban female migrants whereas in case of rural migrants the females outnumbered the males. Among the neighbouring States Bihar takes the first position in sending the migrants to the State. In case of all four neighbouring States, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal female migrants surpass significantly. It is further seen that the larger number of these female migrants are enumerated in the rural areas of the State. In case of male migrants larger number of male migrants from Andhra Pradesh and Bihar have taken shelter in urban areas of the State whereas the larger number of male migrants of Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal are enumerated in rural areas of the State. The names of States and Union Territories are not included in the table 11.5 where the number of migrants to the State is less than one thousand.

The place of last residence either rural or urban is not recorded in case of immigrants from outside the country. They were recorded at the place of enumeration as per the rural and urban status at the time of census counting. As many as 11.55 thousand of males and 9.26 thousand females from countries in Asia beyond India (including U.S.S.R.) are enumerated in rural area of the State whereas their number in urban area is 6.17 thousand males and 4.05 thousand females. The migrants from other countries to this state are not significant.

For the first time in 1981 Census, question on reason of migration was added to Individual Slip and those are classified as (i) employment, (ii) education, (iii) family moved, (iv) marriage and (v) others.

Table 11.6 shows number of total migrants and number of persons migrated on different reason.

Table 11.6
Migrants and reason for migration

Reason of migration	Persons	
	Male	Female
1	2	3
Total migrants	2,182,665	6,081,220
1. Employment	515,585	66,340
2. Education	128,346	37,842
3. Family moved	762,856	762,080
4. Marriage	107,152	4,779,266
5. Others	668,451	435,692

Here, 'Employment' includes the person (i) if he or she has moved in search of a job or with hope to get a job, (ii) because he she has got a job and has moved because of transfer even if this is on promotion. Similarly, 'Others' refers to persons who have been repatriated from their birth place and immigrated to our state. Such type of migrants are settling in Koraput district and Cuttack district mostly.

Impact of migration on urbanisation

As per the 1981 Census the urban population of Orissa is 3,110,287 or 11.79 per cent of total population of the State. Of these urban population 1,484,863 are enumerated in urban areas of the State whose last place of residence is outside the place of enumeration. These 14.85 lakh persons constitute 5.63 per cent to the total population of the State and 47.74 per cent to the total urban population. Again out of these 14.85 lakh migrants as many as 11.61 lakh contribute to the urban population within the State. The rest 3.24 lakhs are added in urbanisation of the State migrating from outside the State. Their percentage is 10.42 per cent of the total urban population of the State. Further, it can be seen from the table 11.5 that more than eight percent of the urban population have come from the neighbouring States of West Bengal, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. Thus it shows that the migration has much more impact on urbanisation of the State.

CHAPTER 12

CONCLUSION

The result of 1981 Census shows that there are about 26 million people who are spreading over in a land area of 1.56 lakh square kilometres and living in about 47,000 inhabited villages and 108 towns. Our State covers 4.74 per cent land area of the country and accounts for about 4 per cent of India's population. Among the States, Orissa ranks tenth in land area, eleventh in population and 14th in density. The density of population of the State was 141 per sq. km. in 1971 which has gone upto 169 in 1981 as against 216 of India.

Over 88 per cent of our State's population are residing in rural areas. In 1971 Census, the urban population of the State was 8.41 per cent of the total population whereas in 1981 Census, it has gone upto 11.79 per cent. Nearly 42 per cent of urban population are concentrated in six cities and city agglomerations of the State, viz., Cuttack U.A., Raurkela U.A., Sambalpur U.A., Bhubaneswar, Brahmapur and Puri.

The number of females per 1000 of males has been gradually going down. Till 1961 the sex ratio (females per 1000 males) was in balanced position with 1001 females per one thousand males. In 1971 Census, it came down to 988 and in 1981 Census it has further come down to 981.

As many as 44.26 lakhs of persons are added to 1971 population of the State in last decade which shows an increase of 20.17 per cent over the population of 1971. As regards growth rate of India during the decade 1971-81 it is 25.00 per cent. The annual growth rate of Orissa is about 2.0 per cent and of India it is a little higher, that is, 2.5 per cent.

In Orissa, population in age-group 0-14 is 39.6 per cent to total population which is par with that of India (39.6 per cent).

Population in working age group of 15-59 covers 54.0 per cent of the state population.

In case of literacy, excluding children under 5, the percentage has improved from 30.53 per cent in 1971 to 38.83 per cent in 1981. and female literacy from 16.29 per cent in 1971 to 23.99 per cent in 1981 which requires more effort for a good progress. The rate of literacy is not satisfactory in comparison to States like Kerala and Maharashtra where the rate of literacy is 78.92 per cent and 53.60 per cent respectively.

About 33 per cent of our total population are workers. The workers among males are 54.38 per cent and among females it is 10.70 per cent. Rate of participation in economical activities is gradually increasing in case of females. In 1971 only 6.81 females were noted as workers whereas in 1981 it is 10.70. The reason of increasing of female workers may be due to impact of education.

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Orissa constitute 37 per cent of her population. The Scheduled Tribes account for 22.43 per cent of the State's population whereas Scheduled Castes are 14.66 per cent. The literacy among Scheduled Castes is 22.4 per cent, that of Scheduled Tribes is 14.0 per cent as against the State average 34 per cent. Similarly, work participation rate of Scheduled Castes is 36.36 and that of Scheduled Tribes is 39.78 as against the State average 32.75 per cent.

Out of total population of the State in 1981 Census 761,693 persons are born outside Orissa which constitute only 2.89 per cent to total population of the State. Similarly, the last residence of only 718,606 persons or 2.73 per cent to State's population is outside Orissa. So it is revealed from the above discussions that there is not much impact on growth of population of the State due to migration.

For the developing countries like ours, Government is putting all the efforts on Family Planning Programme to control popula-

tion explosion and implementation of Industrial Plans and Programmes. As per 1981 Census, there are 5,582,823 currently married women in the age group 15-49 and 635,268 children born during last year. The General Marital Fertility rate is about 132.27 of our State. A married woman gives birth to more than four children during her life time.

In each 1000 currently married women of age 20-24, five number of births occurred which is the highest of all quinquennial age groups from 15-49. It is also found that women belonging to Islam religion give birth to more children in comparison to women belonging to other religion. The Govt. all throughout has been much worried in providing the basic needs of human life like food, clothes, houses, schools, hospitals, drinking water etc., and thereby bring about a significant change in the standard of living of the people.

Hence the national policy should be so designed basing on the massive programme of plan development in the standard of living of the people guaranteeing a life of dignity and hope for every common man.